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Yanks Give Aachen 24 Hours to Quit; 150,000 Nazis Sealed in Baltic Trap; Churchill Talks 3 Hours With Stalin

British keep Harriman informed — Moscow visit expected to last till end of week.

MOSCOW, Oct. 10 (AP)—British Prime Minister Winston Churchill talked with Premier Joseph Stalin for three hours in the Kremlin last night and conferred with the British diplomatic and military staff before starting a second meeting with the Russian Premier.

W. Averell Harriman, United States Ambassador, was kept fully informed by the British delegation, although he was not present at the Kremlin last night.

Mr. Churchill was understood to be presenting his views on questions in Europe and elsewhere —views which were said to have been fully indorsed before he left the Quebec conference with President Roosevelt.

The latest indications were that his visit would last throughout this week.

Press Statements

The Briton's presence in Moscow coincided with two important statements in the Russian press. One expressed flat opposition to altering the principle of a unanimous vote by the four major Allied powers on the international security council in case of aggression. The other statement disclosed a Russian plan for developing oil resources in the northern part of Iran.

A communiqué broadcast by the Moscow Radio said Mr. Churchill and Mr. Stalin had met for their first conference yesterday only a short time after the British Minister stepped from the plane which brought him from London.

Present were Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, and British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr. Later, Mr. Eden and Mr. Molotov conferred at a separate meeting attended by Soviet Deputy Foreign Commissar A. Y. Vishinsky.

No Hint of Talks' Nature

The Moscow bulletin gave no inkling of the nature of the initial conversations. Press dispatches from the Soviet Capital said it was believed the talks would deal with the organization of the final military blows against Germany and a multitude of European political questions.

Mentioned among the latter was the dispute between the Polish Government in exile in London and the Soviet-sponsored Polish Committee of National Liberation, which has been brought to the

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Associated Press Radiophoto via OWI

Greek Children Welcome Liberators

Greek children carry banners of welcome as Allied troops enter the liberated port city of Patrai. This British official photo was received via Office of War Information radio.

Greek rehabilitation big Allied problem: First Page, Second Section

Allied air blitz smashes steel capital of Ruhr; British-Greek forces occupy Corinth.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

American forces outside Aachen have issued an ultimatum to the Nazi garrison to surrender the city within 24 hours or submit to a devastating air and artillery bombardment. The fate of the city was virtually sealed as the mile-wide bottleneck through encircling Allied forces was completely covered by Allied machine-gun fire.

Meanwhile, the war of movement today is at the East Front, where the Russians have cut the land escape routes of 150,000 Germans by reaching the Baltic coast south of Memel.

Allied air forces from bases on the Continent are carrying out endless day-and-night punishing of Germany. Last night it was Bochum's turn for saturation treatment. Bochum is capital of the Ruhr steel industry, a city of 303,000, about 65 miles northeastward from Aachen.

Farther south, General Patton's Third Army still is struggling with the stupendous defense installations of Metz. Acetylene torches are being used on solid walls of steel in Fort Driant, to be forced before the advance can proceed.

Nevertheless, Russian advances are bringing the battle-front right into German territory on the East and the two-way pressure will impose the utmost strain on the German morale. The Bagramian-Cherniakhovsky armies are in Memelland, which had been incorporated in the Reich. In the South a sizable German force in Transylvania is held in a deep pocket between the right and left wings of General Malinovsky's forces and General Petrov's Fourth Ukrainian Army on the Czechoslovak border. While Russian forces have pushed to within 50 miles of Budapest, General Malinovsky's southern wing is swinging west to outflank Belgrade.

At the extreme end of the Balkans, British and Greek forces have raced eastward across southern Greece against little or no opposition and occupied the port of Corinth.

Scenes of jubilation as the Allies entered the city compared with those at the liberation of Paris and Brussels—streets lined with a cheering populace, troops showered with flowers, olive branches, and fruit.

The only sign of an enemy were 300 members of the Greek collaborationist "Security Battalions," who surrendered without firing a shot.

In the Pacific, American airmen kept up the pressure against the Japanese with an attack by 25 Liberators against the seaplane base of Zamboanga, second largest city of Mindanao in the Philippines. The bombers were protected by fighters, but no enemy air resistance was encountered and antiaircraft was ineffective.

Another Palau island, Garakayo, 2½ miles north of Peleliu, was invaded by American forces.

Chinese Hail Peace Gain; Nazis Wipe Out 2 Hamlets; Trade Union Aid Is Sought

The World's Day—October 10, 1944

Boston: Progress in War Prevention Is Seen

Chinese delegates to Dumbarton Oaks Conference feel that great progress has been made toward prevention of future wars, Dr. Victor Hoo, Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, said in Boston today. [Page 2.]

Massachusetts has been allocated a quota of $706,000,000 for the Sixth War Loan, of which $173,000,000 is in E bonds, the State War Finance Committee announced, adding that the loan will run from Nov. 20 to Dec. 16. [Page 2.]

Gov. Edward Martin of Pennsylvania will address a meeting of the Women's Republican Club of Springfield Oct. 13 at 12:30 p. m. and a Republican rally at Westfield in the evening, the Republican State Committee announced.

Tufts College is adapting its educational courses to fit the needs of returning veterans, with refresher courses now preparing the first regular class of discharged servicemen for the college term starting Nov. 1. [Page 2.]

In Europe: Nazis Re-enact Massacre of Lidice

Massacre of Lidice was re-enacted by the Nazis on Oct. 4 in the hamlets of Solhaa Bama and Huilcik, northeast of Presov in Slovakia, the Czechoslovak Information Service announced.

The French Provisional Government is expected to be recognized by Great Britain and the United States soon after it realizes plans to broaden the base of its Consultative Assembly, responsible London quarters predicted.

Jailed near Paris to await trial on charges of treason are three prominent figures of the Vichy regime, Pierre Etienne Flandin, Marcel Peyrouton and Gen. Jean Bergeret, a Paris dispatch said.

Disruption of telephone communications between Berlin and Stockholm has now lasted 48 hours, without explanation, Stockholm reported.

A total of $26,400,000,000 was exacted by Germany from eight occupied countries in the form of "occupation costs," goods and services, Dingle Foot, British Parliamentary Secretary for the Ministry of Economic Warfare, told the House of Commons.

Italy's gold reserve, is now in Berlin, testified Nicola Introna, Governor of the Bank of Italy, at the trial in Rome of his predecessor, Vincenzo Azzolini. Introna said the gold had been turned over to the Germans by Azzolini.

National: Free Trade Union Aid Is Sought

The formation of a Free Trade Union Committee to seek contributions of at least $1,000,000 from 7,000,000 members of the American Federation of Labor to aid in the re-establishment of free trade unions in Europe was announced by the A. F. of L. Labor League for Human Rights.

Since D-Day, June 6, 12,000 wounded men have been returned by plane to the United States across the North Atlantic, Col. Gordon G. Bulla of the Air Transport Command announced in New York.

Work was resumed by 4,500 striking soft-coal miners in six Washington County, Pa., mines after 900 men had quit more than a week ago in a dispute over alleged failure of a supervisor to join the United Mine Workers. Back-to-work votes had been taken.

Printers whose idleness in a typographical union-management dispute left Rochester, N. Y., without a local daily newspaper for five days returned to work and publication of the afternoon Times-Union was resumed.

Employees at the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company's plate mill have agreed to return to work, Ben F. Gage, field representative of the C. I. O. United Steelworkers of America, announced in Birmingham, Ala.

University of Chicago and General American Transportation Corporation announced a program through which children of the Corporation's employees will be educated by scholarships set up as a memorial to workers who were killed in World War II.

Washington: OPA Revokes Control on All Grapes

Price control on all grapes sold in the fresh market for home consumption has now been revoked, the OPA announced.

Senate hearings on the Pepper resolution to make 65 cents an hour as the new minimum wage level instead of the present 40 cents, was postponed until after the November election because of the absence of subcommittee members.

President Roosevelt will make his customary five-minute radio address appealing for contributions to the National War Fund at 10:30 p. m., (E. W. T.), on Oct. 17.

Argentina was not included in the Latin-American governments invited to send representatives to the White House Columbus Day celebration and ceremony because the U. S. has no relationships with the present Argentine regime, it was explained at the White House.

Far East: Japan Violates Geneva Provisions

Japan has failed to follow the provisions of the Geneva Convention regarding treatment of war prisoners, Capt. Wilbert J. Lincoln, Chief of Records and Identification of the United States Prisoner of War Information Bureau, announced.

Middle East: King Farouk Approves New Cabinet

Ahmed Maher Pasha's New Egyptian coalition cabinet has been approved by King Farouk, a Reuter dispatch from Cairo said.

Roosevelt Salutes Chinese Courage

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 10

President Roosevelt today saluted China on the 33rd anniversary of the Chinese revolution.

He said:

"Today is the 33rd anniversary of the outbreak of the Chinese Revolution. It is essentially a Chinese anniversary. But it is also an anniversary of importance to the whole world — because it marks the day on which one fifth of the world's population threw off a reactionary and oppressive alien yoke and started anew on the path of democracy."

The President also sent a message to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek saying that "China's sacrifices to frustrate the aggressor's last desperate endeavors will play an important part" in hastening Allied victory and adding that "complete victory is now vouchsafed."

4,000 Men Out; Shipyard Tieup Perils Output

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Complete stoppage of ship construction at New England's biggest yard, the Quincy unit of the Bethlehem Steel Company, was threatened today as the ranks of striking workers swelled to more than 4,000.

The strikers are shipbuilders and work on warcraft already is sharply lagging. A total shutdown of actual ship construction will result if the tieup is prolonged, officials said.

The 1500 workers who went out on the afternoon and night shifts yesterday were joined by another 2,500 early this morning. Throughout the day, other workers kept leaving, and many more were expected to strike when the second shift is due at 3 p. m.

Serious Stoppage

This is by far the most serious stoppage Massachusetts has seen in war production. The Quincy yard has been a principal source of warships.

An unexpected face-to-face debate over the strike between an Army flier and leaders of the tieup occurred this afternoon when Maj. Edward C. Madden, who returned from Italy a week ago with a group of rescued American fliers, stepped into the throng of strikers across from the gates of the shipyard.

Surrounded by strikers in their working clothes, the Major told them frankly, "I honestly think you've got the wrong angle. You won't get anything this way."

Strikers talked back sharply at him. "They'll all be out tomorrow,"

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Hull Starts Discussions on Peace Plan; London Scans Geneva and New 'League'

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—Three big steps now flow out of the momentous announcement of the proposed new world peace enforcement body—"The United Nations":

1. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, who has previously kept a bipartisan group of Senators informed of each step of the four-power negotiations, will initiate a new series of discussions looking to ultimate Senate ratification.

2. President Roosevelt, Marshal Stalin, and Prime Minister Churchill will hold a new conference perhaps next month. It will grow out of the Quebec conference, at which Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt met, and the current Moscow conferences between Mr. Churchill and Marshal Stalin.

3. A nation-wide discussion now begins in the United States that will run for the remainder of the war and thereafter. To a considerable degree, Dumbarton Oaks sets down on paper an outline of what may come out of the war and hence, what the United States is fighting for.

Senatorial Opinion

Due to the nonpartisan collaboration of Secretary Cordell Hull and John Foster Dulles, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's representative on foreign affairs, the draft of the world security proposal has been presented calmly, despite the raging presidential campaign. But though the presentation is nonpolitical, indorsed in outline by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Dewey, certain positive ideas are advanced on which the views of candidates for the present 32 senatorial vacancies can be obtained.

Chief of these is whether the Senate will agree to ratify a treaty making American military forces "immediately available" to a

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British See Peace Depending on Power

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 10

The British press, while accepting the Dumbarton Oaks plan as a step in the right direction, said today that it still left a lot to be desired.

"But there is one big workable fact," said Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express. "It recognizes that peace depends on power."

The liberal News Chronicle termed the plan "bold and simple in outline."

The British Labor Party organ, the Daily Herald, praised the plan, saying, "On the whole, the work is good."

'League' Draft Tied to Force

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—How force is to be organized, directed and used in maintaining international peace was outlined in general terms yesterday in the proposals concluding the Dumbarton Oaks conversations. It was later enlarged on by authorized sources in the State Department which emphasized the realistic

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By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 10 — The tentative proposals from the Dumbarton Oaks conference are being carefully scrutinized here today as the first attempt to outline a world organization to prevent war and lay international foundations for a prosperous peace.

British comment on these proposals naturally examines the relationship between them and the League of Nations Covenant. On the one hand, it is not surprising that Dumbarton Oaks should have worked "under the shadow of Geneva," since the League was the first real international organization of its sort.

On the other hand, because of the serious defects of the League (shown up between 1919 and 1939) it is not unlikely that there may be some alterations, particularly concerning the application of force in international disputes.

Points of Geneva League

The new world organization follows the League in these respects:

1. Both consist of a Council from the great powers and Assembly.

2. The proposed organization will have permanent headquarters with a permanent secretariat under a secretary general (headquarters hitherto undetermined, but in certain circles here it is

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Hull Cool to Dewey Gesture; Says Loyalty Is to President

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 — On the ground that a frank declaration of his own position would preserve, rather than impair, the nonpartisan approach to the peace, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has today turned aside apparent overtures from Gov. Thomas E. Dewey suggesting that the Republican nominee planned to ask him to serve either as head of the State Department or as a high adviser on foreign policy in the event Governor Dewey is elected this November.

There may be significance in the fact that Secretary Hull did not by any means state categorically that he would not be willing to be associated with another administration but he did emphasize that his political loyalty was with President Roosevelt and that he did not want authorized or unauthorized press reports to give any contrary impression.

This is the second presidential campaign in which Secretary Hull's work and stature as Secretary of State has been so outstanding that the Republican candidate wanted to assure the country that his services would continue to be available to the Government.

Willkie Also Made Gesture

During his campaign in 1940 Wendell L. Willkie indicated that he would like to retain Secretary Hull—a gesture which the Democrats felt was calculated to cut into the admitted political strength which Secretary Hull added to the Administration's appeal for a third term, and soon afterward the Secretary delivered his first speech urging Mr. Roosevelt's re-election in that year.

Governor Dewey's apparently comparable suggestion has brought a reply from Secretary Hull to about the same effect. This time he put it this way:

"I wish to make clear that my support and loyalty belong primarily to the Government and its present official head, President Roosevelt.

"And in order that no American citizen may be misled this will continue to be my attitude."

Secretary Hull's remarks came after publication of a copyrighted New York Herald Tribune story, saying that Governor Dewey desires to retain the services of Secretary Hull, first because of his conviction that international peace plans must be worked out on a bipartisan plane and, second, because of his "high regard for Secretary Hull."

Secretary Hull did not state pre-

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Trio Give Eyewitness Story Of Truce Offered to Aachen

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS OUTSIDE AACHEN, Oct. 10 (AP)—Just before 1 p. m. today three men walked slowly back into the American command post here from the interior of Aachen. There were Lieut. Cedric Lafley, Enosburg Falls, Vt.; Lieut. William Boehme, New York City, and Private Kenneth Kading, La Grage, Ill.

They were back from Aachen with a white flag made from a bedsheet which they carried in to present to the German Command and the Mayor of Aachen the ultimatum of the United States Army.

Lieutenant Lafley actually carried the messages. Lieutenant Boehme acted as interpreter. Private Kading carried the bedsheet.

They rode in a jeep to the forward line. From there theywalked into the city.

All Three Blindfolded

They reached a smashed underpass and sighted three German soldiers. Recognizing the flag of truce, the Germans waved for the Americans to come on.

"They blindfolded us with our own handkerchiefs." Lieutenant Boehme said. "I told them we had a message for the German Commandant. I heard one of the soldiers whisper to another, 'I hope it is a reasonable offer.'

"They were leading up now by holding onto our arms. We took quite a long walk and then we got to what I believe was a German company headquarters. It was the living room of a small house.

"A young German Second Lieutenant was there. He was pretty stiff and he and his soldiers there half-heiled us when he got in and they took off our blindfolds. They

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Germans Not 'Hep to the Jive'

ALLIED ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS in Italy, Oct. 10 (Reuter)—Two escaped German paratrooper officers are back behind barbed wire because they just weren't "hep to the jive."

They had escaped from an American prisoner-of-war camp and were wandering round Rome dressed in American uniforms. An Italian policeman whose suspicions were aroused asked Lieut. Robert E. Berry from Jackson, Miss., to check up on the identity of a man dressed in an American Captain's summer uniform.

The Captain was unable to produce an identity card and named as his unit one entirely strange to Lieutenant Berry. He said he was from New York but did not know the location of Radio City.

As the "Captain's" nervousness increased, another escaped prisoner wearing the uniform of a Fifth Army private stepped up and volunteered to identify the Captain.

"Are you a zoot suiter with a reet pleat," Lieutenant Berry demanded. "No I'm from the Fifth Army" the German replied.

The Germans are now languishing in a prisoner-of-war camp.

Allied Terms to Bulgaria Due; Pledges Given to Yugoslavia

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—The Sofia Radio said yesterday that a Bulgarian delegation met with Marshal Josif Broz (Tito) Oct. 5, and an agreement for "military co-operation in the fight against the common enemy, the German invader," had been reached.

The radiocast, which was reported by the Federal Communications Commission, said the Bulgarian delegation was headed by Dobri Tarpeshev, Minister Without Portfolio and a member of the Communist Party, who signed the agreement for Bulgaria. Marshal Tito signed for Yugaslavia.

"Marshal Tito received a delegation of the Bulgarian Government on Oct. 5," the radiocast said.

"The Bulgarian delegates announced their readiness to make good all the injustices inflicted on the Yugoslav population by reactionary and fascist elements of the Bulgarian Army."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 10 — Bulgaria's diplomatic and political relations with the Allies, which are still unregulated even though that country for some weeks past has been militarily out of the war, are expected to be soon settled, according to information here today.

It has been some weeks since Bulgaria asked Britain and the United States for armistice terms and the Soviet Union caused surprise by suddenly declaring war on Bulgaria after being in diplomatic relations with it throughout the conflict.

Here in London it has been the general assumption for some time past that terms to Bulgaria had been agreed upon by the Big Three, yet these have not yet been published.

Armistice Terms Deferred

In the interval between the withdrawal from Germany's side and today Bulgaria has schemed so as to gain the most satisfactory conditions, particularly seeking acceptance as a co-belligerent, despite its bad record since 1941, and to retain gains in surrounding countries of Greece and Yugoslavia.

Whatever may have been the Soviet Union's attitude on these issues, Prime Minister Churchill indicated in his last parliamentary statement that Britain considered Bulgaria had yet to "work its passage," and wasn't prepared to allow Bulgaria to benefit at

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Western Front:

U. S. Troops Close Pincers on Aachen

American infantry closed the Aachen pincers with a web of machine-gun fire and built up pressure on a 25-mile front from 6 to 10 miles inside Germany for a break-through into the industrial Rhineland.

The jaws of Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army pincers on the German frontier city of Aachen could be considered closed, an Associated Press correspondent reported, as it would be impossible for the Germans to escape in large numbers through direct fire of Yank gunners.

The retreat corridor was narrowed to a mile, another field re-

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Milk Prospects This Fall Held Much Improved Over Last Year

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Indications today are that there will be no such acute shortage of milk in Greater Boston this fall as occurred last November, when drastically curtailed deliveries left many families without milk on their doorsteps for days at a time.

Greatly improved feed conditions, both in grain and in better quality hay, as well as larger herds on New England farms, have contributed to an increase in milk production which, since April, has amounted to about 10 per cent over that of corresponding periods a year ago. Production today is still holding up close to that 10 per cent. And, whereas milk consumption also has increased, it has not exceeded production.

Milk production normally declines late in October and in November, when herds are taken indoors off grass, and are fed hay and grain. In December and January, production picks up again.

At Low Ebb

Last year, grain shipments were at low ebb, and while there was a general abundance of hay, it was of poor quality—not the sort that lent itself to high milk production.

This year, the situation is vastly improved. Bumper grain crops have meant plentiful feed supplies for cattle and poultry. And, while this year's hay crop was not as great in tonnage as that of last year, it was of far better quality.

So, taking all things into consideration, milk producers and milk dealers today do not anticipate any such serious shortage as hit this area last fall.

"Milk may be tight," said one representative of the milk industry, "but undoubtedly everyone will have adequate supplies. We have made an intensive study of the situation, carefully analyzing every possible angle, and every

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Weather Predictions

Partly Cloudy

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

China's Dr. Hoo in Boston Satisfied at 'Oaks' Steps

Chinese delegates to the Dumbarton Oaks Conference have come away feeling satisfied that great progress has been made toward the prevention of future wars, according to Dr. Victor Hoo, Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, who arrived this morning in Boston. He will be guest speaker tonight at the celebration in Symphony Hall of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic.

The great advantage which the proposed new covenant holds over the covenant of the League of Nations in Dr. Hoo's estimation is that military measures can be taken when there is a threat of aggression instead of waiting until a so-called "act of aggression" takes place. This, he feels, makes the definition of aggression less important than at first appeared.

Dr. Hoo pointed out that with modern methods of warfare it is difficult to make a list of acts of aggression, because if people are inclined that way they can always find some new form of it which offers a legal loophole.

For 10 years Dr. Hoo has attended international conferences at Geneva as a delegate from his country to the League of Nations, but never before, he said, has he found such friendly relations among the delegates.

"We talked so frankly about everything," he said. " The discussions remained on a high level, even though so many technical questions came up, because we all had one purpose—to build a future organization as good as it could be made without selfish political interests."

There are still some questions to be settled, one of them, that of voting, but he feels that that question, along with several minor ones, will be satisfactorily solved in the future.

He added, "Of course we all realize that we cannot at once achieve something that would be perfect. Humanity cannot change its mind over night, but experience will show what is lacking in the building we have erected and indicate the way to complete it in the future."

More Than 2,500 Men Out; Shipyard Strike Rolls Swell

Continued from Page 1

cried one. Others ran over the sources of the trouble as they saw it. Finally, when neither side seemed to be getting anywhere, shouts of "Break it up" rose from the crowd and the Major walked away as one of the strike leaders stepped along with him, outlining the strikers' arguments.

The Independent Union, which has bargaining relations in the yard, today took over the strike, which yesterday began as a "wildcat."

Chief grievance of the strikers was credited among them to the drop of their earnings, which they said had recently been continuous and severe. One of their major demands was for a return of earnings to the basis of 1942.

Accumulation of Grievances

Strikers said also that their walkout represented an accumulation of grievances which they had asked to have promptly settled but which they felt had been given prospect of undue delay by the management.

The strikers reported out by the management in the middle of the morning included pipe fitters, ship fitters, and sheet-metal workers principally. They came from a complete day shift of 16,400.

Total employment at the yard is normally around 22,000.

Plans of the union were completed by several departments at noon today and will be presented to the management as soon as possible.

William Mullaney, President of the Independent Union, said as the session conference of the union concluded, "We are taking over the problem and are trying to effect a settlement. We expect to meet with the management some time today."

The strikers' conference adopted the following motion:

"Resolved, that the main reason for the walkout is that we, the workers, recognize there is inefficiency, delay and mismanagement. Production is not at its peak. Full co-operation with the Navy Department is impossible and if management will correct the above through our demands, new records in production and quality will be established, and all lost time created by labor will be more than made up in a very short time after resumption of work."

Union Demands

Demands of the sheet-metal workers, which are typical of those made by other strikers, were thus formally drawn up:

1. Reclassification: a step-up rate for all working in the department over one year earning less than $1.20 an hour; also men reading blueprints or working from sketches and templates who have ratings less than $1.01 to be raised to be $1.01; reratings again after one year.

2. A minimum guarantee of 33 per cent bonus for all men in the department, including laborers, chasers, or material men, also the elimination of the laborer's rate in the department, and that they be classified as helpers.

Contract Rates

3. Contract rates based on material being on job, getting into machines or any holdup on job, a voucher to be given to the men covering any of said holdups, or 33 per cent for the length of the holdup. (a) Elimination of all day work. (b) Contracts raised to rates on all work for the year 1942 and conditions prevailing at that time, Jan. 1, 1942 (c) A 10 per cent addition for handling any material over one eighth and facilities for handling same.

4. Contract to be issued at start of job. No dummy contracts at any time.

5. A posting of the rates of January, 1942, for any type of work at all shops and hulls. All men to have access to these rates for checking contracts through bulletin boards in the department.

6. Any woman who has been employed one year or over and is doing the work of a man to be automatically advanced to a handyman's rating of 95 cents an hour.

7. That no discrimination be made against any of the workers in the department through the work of the committee.

8. That the causes for these delays be noted in the voucher in order to show where these delays occur.

Today's strike is the second within a week at the Bethlehem Quincy yards. Last week 1,000 welders struck to get action on reported grievances, returning to work when the management adjusted rates of pay and working conditions.

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Noted Engineer Coming to M. I. T.

William E. Stanley, formerly Professor of Sanitary Engineering at Cornell University, has been appointed in charge of sanitary engineering courses in the department of civil and sanitary engineering at Massachusetts Insitute of Technology, it was announced recently.

Professor Stanley recently returned from North Africa, where he served as a major in the Corps of Engineers, and had assignments as water supply officer for seven months during the North African invasion and Tunisian campaign.

The appointment of Professor Stanley is part of a plan to expand the program in sanitary engineering to meet the anticipated postwar demand for sanitary engineers needed in the development of public health facilities, the abatement of stream pollution, the operation of water and sewage treatment plants, and the treatment of industrial wastes.

Events Scheduled In Greater Boston

Wednesday

Mrs. Amos Brown will speak on "Egyptian Crafts" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m., and at 2 p. m. Miss Eleanor Randall will give a talk on "Water Colors." Both are free to the public.

The New England Museum of Natural History is holding Open House and an Illustrated Lecture by Rutherford Platt, at the Museum from 7 to 9:30 p. m. Open to all.

Thursday

"The Time of Columbus" is the subject of a free lecture to be given by Mrs. Mary Saywardt in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m.

Luise Vosgerchian, pianist, and Emil Kornsand, violinist, will give a free recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Will B. Davis, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Dedham, in the Church Edifice, 619 High Street, at 8 p. m.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Tobin Denies Communistic Help Charges

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 10 (AP)—Mayor Tobin, Democratic nominee for Governor of Massachusetts, has disowned any Communistic support which his Republican opponent, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, has declared was a "millstone around Tobin's neck."

The assertion by Mr. Cahill came during a debate on their qualifications for the State's highest office last night in which the two candidates appeared before the Probus Club—organization of professional and business men.

The Lieutenant Governor said Mayor Tobin had "a millstone around his neck—his association with the Political Action Committee, dominated by the Communists."

Mayor Tobin's disavowal was made heatedly during his three-minute rebuttal which closed the program.

"In the last state election," Mayor Tobin said, "the Communists in Massachusetts cast 5,000 votes."

Then turning toward Mr. Cahill, separated from him only by the Chairman, Benjamin Conn, Mayor Tobin added:

"You can have them. I don't want them."

The Mayor declared his "life and beliefs are the very antithesis of Communism."

Mayor Tobin assailed Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, for his recent suggestion that city and town assessors raise valuations as "this was a golden opportunity to get more taxes from the home owner."

Declaring that he was personally friendly with Commissioner Long, Mayor Tobin said that "as a tax collector, Long is a corker—but as a man to write our tax laws—no."

Mr. Cahill said that Mayor Tobin had two other "millstones around his neck," his associations with former Gov. James M. Curley and his record as Mayor of Boston.

The Lieutenant Governor said that instead of telling the audience his quailfications for Governor, "Mr. Tobin has spent 17 minutes of his allotted time attacking Henry Long and the state tax system."

He said he could agree with the Mayor on some of his statements, but he added, "taxation is carried on under the state constitution and it would take a constitutional amendment to change the situation."

Advertising Club Members Warned Against Any Premature Celebration

After emphasizing that Germany would be no "push over," Capt. Robert G. Tobin, USN, veteran of several South Pacific naval engagements, today warned members of the Boston Advertising Club that any home front let-down or premature celebration would have extremely serious results in connection with the war.

"Let us not weaken our position in the Pacific by overoptimism concerning the European results," Captain Tobin urged at the meeting at the Hotel Statler. "We still have a war of considerable importance on both fronts. We can also take pride in the knowledge that sufficient materials and men are available in, or are being delivered to, the European Theatre to assure victory in time."

Captain Tobin pointed out that America must still surpass the gigantic production totals available to our enemy through his vast pool of subjugated slave-labor. "We still must equal or outdo the Japanese in technological advance," the Captain stated, "a field in which we held such a commanding margin at the beginning of the war."

In a paraphrase of the famous statement attributed to Nathan Medford Forrest, Confederate General, Captain Tobin said that the Navy's role in the Pacific would be to "hit the mostest Japs with the mostest steel."

John Sterling, Chairman of the Sponsorship Committee of the War Advertising Council, sounded substantially the same note in his talk. He pointed out that advertising still has a major job to do on many home front themes: that war bonds, recruiting of army nurses and medical Wacs, salvage, and merchant marine problems were among the outstanding things which must continue to receive advertisers' efforts.

Sports in U. S. Art Topic of Exhibition

Sport in American art is the subject of an exhibition opening at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts tomorrow. Culled from museums and private collections all over the United States, a display of more than 250 oil paintings, water colors and prints will illustrate American sports.

It will occupy seven special exhibition galleries and remain open until Dec. 10. The period covered, 175 years, will extend from Benjamin West in 1758 to a group whose reputations were established not later than the time of the first World War.

Included among the artists will be Winslow Homer, Thomas Eakins, George Bellows, William Glackens, Frank W. Benson, George Luks, William Morris Hunt, Henry Inman, George C. Bingham, A. F. Tait and others who are also well known.

Prints will include the work of some contemporaries. Some of the sports represented are hunting, fishing, sailing, golf, tennis, baseball, boxing, wrestling, rowing, polo, swimming, riding and skating.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Partly Cloudy

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy with little temperature changes tonight. Lowest temperature near 50 degrees. Wednesday mostly cloudy with likelihood of widely scattered light showers. Little temperature change. Light to genlte winds.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont: Considerable cloudiness with widely scattered light showers tonight and Wednesday. Little temperature change.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Partly cloudy tonight. Wednesday considerable cloudiness with widely scattered light showers. Little temperature changes.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 7:08 p. m.; height 9.0 feet. Wednesday, 7:80 a. m.; height 8.2 feet.

Back to School—With Smiles

War Veterans at Tufts Enjoy English Refresher Course

Grouped around a conference table in Packard Hall, Tufts College, discharged war veterans brush up on English as they start further education. They are, left to right: Edward L. Martucci of Medford, former sergeant of Marine paratroopers; Robert S. Jordan of Hartford, Conn., former medical corpsman; Prof. Newman B. Birk of Tufts; Stanley Ziobro of Fall River, former anti-aircraftman, and Leonard Kaplan of Cambridge, former military policeman.

Bronze Star Medal Awarded To 13 New England Soldiers

War Activities of New England

Bravery in action has brought the Bronze Star Medal to 13 New England soldiers according to announcements today from the War Department. Eight of the medals were won by infantrymen of the 45th Infantry Division. They are: Staff Sergeant Louis C. Qualey, of Benedicta, Maine; Technical Sergeant John J. Rohen, Jr., of Roxbury, Staff Sergeant Stephen Cuneo, of Boston; Sergeant Henry C. Boudro, of Worcester; Corporal John J. Tomositis, of Hyde Park; Private First Class Frederick F. Buckman of Walpole; Private First Class Joseph P. O'Connor, of Hyde Park; Private First Class Stephen J. Rewucki, of Providence, R. I.

Other recipients of the medal are First Lieut. Thomas R. Connor, Jr., of Boston, coast artillery corps; Second Lieut. Alfred T. Braveman of Dorchester, field artillery; Technician 4th Grade Clifford G. C. Hartling of Taunton, infantry (armored); Staff Sergeant Frank J. Yarzynski of Bridgeport, Conn., field artillery; Corporal Hans A. Hanson of Chester, N. H., infantry (armored).

New Vets' Center Head

Appointment of Thomas A. Fitzgerald, Commissioner of Soldiers Relief for the City of Boston, as director of the Boston Veterans Reception and Information Center at 7 Beacon Street was announced yesterday by Mayor Tobin.

Mr. Fitzgerald is a veteran of World War I, and his son, John F. Fitzgerald, Jr., is with the Army in Italy. An invitation to veterans and their families to make full use of the center was extended by the new director today.

Half-Tracs Repaired

From the battlefronts of Italy, Africa, Iran and Burma come more than 200 Army half-tracs every month to the ordnance repair and service shops at Fort Devens where they are speedily fitted for combat again, according to an announcement from Fort Devens today.

Most of the half-tracs need repair because of wear, although some show the effects of enemy fire. The project started about two months ago and since then the vehicles have arrived on railroad flatcars where they are unloaded and placed on the assembly lines of the two service shops for repair.

Pay Visit to Rome

Four Bostonians fighting with the Fifth Army in Italy have greatly enjoyed five-day passes to visit Rome, where the historical buildings were included in itineraries which also took in the recreational and entertainment spots.

Dispatches from Allied Force Advance Press Headquarters, name these fighting men as among the sightseers: Staff Sergeant Ernest T. White of Medford; Private First Class Anthony Faugne of Boston, Private First Class Francis J. Graham of Boston and Private First Class John Lynch of Boston.

Over-All Incentive Plan Wins at Bath

BATH, Maine, Oct. 10 (AP)—Workers at the destroyer-building Bath Iron Works Corporation today awaited National War Labor Board approval of an almost two-to-one vote in favor of a new yard-wide incentive contract plan.

The new plan would provide for every employee to "share equally in savings pro rata on each ship delivered."

Jesse W. Taylor, State Commissioner of Labor, said 4,168 voted for the yard-wide plan and 2,139 for an incentive plan.

The incentive plan, as presented in a referendum, asked: "Do you wish to continue under the proposed incentive plan and individual contract system which includes further contracts as time studies are made (both contract and incentive bonus plans to continue in force as at the present time)?"

Dissatisfaction with a company incentive bonus plan resulted in a work stoppage affecting many employees from Sept. 27 to Oct. 3, and provided an opportunity for workers to voice sentiment on a program.

Early Application For 'A' Books Urged

Act now in applying for your new "A" gasoline ration books, and avoid a last-minute rush, New England motorists were urged today by the Region Office of Price Administration.

A-12 coupons, attached to current books, will not become valid on the expiration of the A-11 coupons on Nov. 8. Instead, new books, starting with A-13 coupons, will become valid on Nov. 9. Forms which must be filled out to obtain the new books are now available at local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Proposed Pay Rise For Mill Workers Gets WLB Hearing

Wage increases of 10 cents an hour in general and a minimum wage of 60 cents an hour for employees of six New England cotton and rayon mills, which were demanded today at a three-man panel of the New England Regional War Labor Board at a hearing in the Federal Building, will not violate the Government wage stabilization policy, according to union leaders.

Labor representatives testified that compliance with the demands would merely bring the wage level up to standard. The panel took the demands under advisement.

Other issues included vacations with pay, premiums on the harder shifts, and classification minimums.

John J. Murray, of Boston, public member of the panel, presided as Chairman. H. Clifford Bean, of William Filene's Sons Company, sat as representative of industry, while labor was represented by Francis O'Connor of the United Furniture Workers.

Represented at the hearing were Boott Mills, of Lowell; Crown Manufacturing Company, of Pawtucket; Ansonia O. & C. Company, of Ansonia, Conn.; Fitchburg Yarn Company, of Fitchburg, and two concerns in West Warwick, R. I.—Lynn Textile Company and the Paul Whitin Manufacturing Company.

Housewives Urged To Store Onions Now

That "museum piece" of a year ago—the onion—is back on the plentiful list today, with a serious lack of commercial storage space presenting a very real problem.

Housewives, who may recall their onionless searches in the markets last year, are urged to help the storage problem—and themselves—by purchasing onions now and storing for the coming months.

Those who know their onions advise storing in a dry place where temperatures range from 32 to 55 degrees and where there is free circulation of air. A pantry or attic is usually the best place—better than a cellar, where it is likely to be damp.

Holiday-Mail Month for '44 Is November

Closing dates for mailing Christmas parcels and cards or letters to all parts of the United States, just announced by Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly of Boston, show that November is the Christmas-mail month this year.

It is not a question of delaying the mailing so that addresses will not get them too far ahead of Christmas, but it is definitely a question of whether they are being mailed early enough to assure delivery by Dec. 25, declared Mr. Connelly.

1,604 Employees in War

Should mailings become a last-minute deluge as in peacetime years, it will be impossible to deliver the cards and gifts for Dec. 25, said Mr. Connelly, in view of wartime handicaps such as the presence of 1,604 Boston postal employees in the armed forces. This curtailment in the staff of trained personnel is more severe this year than last, being 500 larger than a year ago.

Hundreds of thousands of tons of parcel post are moved annually over the rails in boxcars in what is considered the Christmas mail movement. Now, many of these cars have been converted to vital war use and the remainder are on strict priority for moving food and equipment to embarkation points for delivery overseas.

Shortage in Trucks

Trucks are another problem for the postal officials. Every year a large fleet of trucks moves the Christmas mail, and in normal times, the trucks are rented for the rush period. This year, said Mr. Connelly, the story is different. One trucker who formerly leased six vehicles to Uncle Sam for the Christmas mail movement informs the postal officials that he can provide only one truck.

Last year 361 extra trucks were required to move the holiday mail and there was no snow in the Boston area to impede transportation during the moving of the record volume, he said. Where to get sufficient trucks this year is a real problem, Mr. Connelly declared.

Final closing dates for mailing packages and cards or letters at Boston and vicinity, fixed by Mr. Connelly for assured delivery by Dec. 25 are:

Nov. 22 for packages to Pacific Coast states; Nov. 24 for states in the extreme South, Southwest and Midwest states; Nov. 25 for mid-Atlantic coast states and as far west as Indiana; Dec. 6, New England states and the Boston Postal District. For cards and letters for Christmas delivery, the closing dates in each group are seven days later than the dates for parcels.

War Loan Drive To Begin Nov. 20

For the Sixth War Loan the United States Treasury has set a quota of $706,000,000 for Massachusetts, the State War Finance Committee announced yesterday. The Sixth Loan will begin Nov. 20 and end Dec. 16.

Even though the State quota is less than the Fifth Loan, individuals will be called on to subscribe nearly the same amount. For the Sixth Loan the E bond quota will be $173,000,000, as compared with $175,000,000 in the Fifth Loan, the Committee stated.

Corporations will be asked to subscribe $533,000,000, as compared with the $746,000,000 which they bought in the Fifth Loan, the Committee added.

Boston Recreation For Service People

Tuesday, Oct. 10

Free Tickets for sports, theaters, at Ticket Office, 48 Boylston Street. LIB. 7968.

Dances, with orchestras, hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Club; Buddies Club; 149 Staniford Street; 316 Huntington Avenue; 5 Ruggles Street.

Nite Club Nite, Jewish Welfare Board Club, 17 Commonwealth Avenue, 9 p. m. Floor Show. Photo Developing Class, 7:30 p. m. Portrait Sketches.

Dance Instruction. Army and Navy Officers' Club, 12 Arlington Street, 8 p. m. Informal Party.

Square Dancing, Refreshments. Hostesses; 26 Temple Place Free, 7:30 p. m.; 140 Clarendon Street. Admission 25 cents. 7:30 p. m. Swim, 25 cents.

Officers' Dance. Copley Square Officers' Club, 520 Boylston Street. 8 p. m. Orchestra.

U. S. O. Four Star Show. Exhibition of Portrait Sketching, Finger-painting, Photographs, Arts and Crafts. Stuart Art Gallery, 455 Stuart Street. Through Oct. 14, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.; Wednesday to 10 p. m.

Stage Door Canteen, 48 Boylston Street. Entertainment. Free Refreshments. Dancing.

Serious and Mature Vets Start 'Refreshers' at Tufts

By R. Stafford Derby

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Adapting its educational courses to the needs of returning veterans, Tufts College is pioneering in the opening field of veterans' education and today has its first class of veterans taking refresher courses as they prepare for the regular college term starting on Nov. 1.

Outstanding in the Tufts plan is the thorough counseling system which is planned to find out through interviews and tests the aims of the veteran and then determine the qualifications of the applicant which would make reasonably certain the attainment of the objective.

Proof of the way this plan works was seen in a conference type class in English, where four discharged fighting men were being helped by Prof. Newman B. Birk, and where the veterans were unanimous in their appreciation of these courses which the college is providing without charge.

Serious and Mature Students

Faculty opinion that the veterans are attacking their renewed schooling with a mature outlook and seriousness of purpose was confirmed by former Sergeant Edward L. Martucci of Medford, who fought with the Marines in the Solomons. "We need to swing back to study habits," said this former Marine, adding that it was different from high school. "This is in earnest!"

Agreeing with Mr. Martucci are Stanley Ziobro of Fall River, former anti-aircraftsman; Walter C. Harvey of Waltham, former staff sergeant with a field artillery unit of the American Division and who entered the Army with the old 180th Field Artillery of the 26th (YD) Division, and Robert S. Jordan of Hartford, Conn., former medical corpsman.

Almost daily veterans are coming to the College where they are met by Arthur F. Leighton, director of counseling who will devote his entire time to the School for War Veterans after Nov. 1. Mr. Leighton has had years of experience in the guidance of undergraduates and applicants, fitting the College courses to their needs.

"Most of the veterans come here with a fairly good idea of what they want," said the director, "many have had months to think over and plan their postwar life. They are a fine type of young man who want and appreciate common-sense advice.

"They are approaching the problem with a more mature outlook than the usual secondary school graduate seeking advice and we are handling them on that basis. I haven't yet run into a veteran who is planning on further education just because the Government is paying his way," said Mr. Leighton.

War Experience Evaluated

After this fact finding interview with Mr. Leighton an interview with the dean of the specific school which the veteran will attend is arranged. During this period the veteran, according to plan, takes tests, receives counseling and has his military experience and training evaluated for credits.

Such is the progress of the veteran until he begins his actual studies. At present there are refresher courses in English and Mathematics being given as the College instruction is unable to pick up students who do not have the basic requirements in these fundamental subjects.

College terms begin three times a year: on Nov. 1, March and July 1. Refresher courses in needed subjects are started monthly, so that veterans can start their schooling without waiting.

Tufts finds this adapting of courses to the needs of individuals an easily accomplished object, according to Dr. Leonard Carmichael, President of the College, who pointed out that such individual consideration has been a College practice for several years and is closely interwoven with the personal counseling system.

How fundamental this attitude of considering the veterans' needs is and how broad an outlook is being taken by Tufts is shown in a statement from Dean Nils Y. Wessell of the School of Liberal Arts.

Pointing out that the adjustment of the veteran to civil life cannot be considered as a one-sided subject, Dean Wessell says "the veteran has the right to expect to be met half way in the reorientation process." Calling on higher education to face this problem and to meet it squarely, the Dean states "rightly the most important single groups of American citizens for the next generation will be the 13,000,000 veterans of this war."

Credits for Languages

Educational achievement of the veterans is the standard by which their place in the schools should be determined, said Dean Wessell, who cites an instance of vocational achievement in languages which is definitely a "credit."

"The veteran who has gained an efficient mastery of the Italian language in fighting his way from Sicily to Rome should be given an opportunity to demonstrate that achievement," stated the Dean. He added that the veteran should not be told that he has insufficient "seat hours" of credit in a foreign language because his studies did not take place in the formal classroom.

Veterans coming to the Tufts center with their educational plans are given full and frank appraisal, according to Dean Wessell, who explained that the policy of the College was to avoid starting students through the courses whose records did not show a good chance for success.

So far, said Dean Wessell, less than half of those applying show a need for the refresher courses. Veterans will be given every personal consideration in campus activities. Those who wish to take part in the Tufts activities will be welcomed. Those who feel that they can best accomplish their purposes by living apart will receive the same co-operation. In fact, said Dean Wessell, we are looking forward to an arrangement which will allow married veterans to attend college and find quarters with their families.

Milk Prospects This Fall Held Much Improved Over Last Year

Continued from Page 1

indication points to our being able to carry on through the short-production season satisfactorily."

Meantime, the butter shortage continues to be acute, raising a natural question among some who wonder, since milk production has gone up, why butter production also should not rise with it.

Actually, while milk production and consumption are both up, Government food officials are reluctant to cut back fluid milk sales even though such a restriction might increase the supply of butter.

Butter creameries use only the butterfat in the milk, whereas bottlers of fluid milk and condenseries use all the milk a farmer delivers. Therefore, this is the best-paying and most economical use of milk for the farmer, and, for the population as a whole, the most healthful.

Today, whole milk users are buying so much more milk to meet expanded demands that the amount of milk left over for butter and butter products is smaller than before the war.

Despite greatly reduced Government purchases of butter, this dairy product will continue tight, due to the low ebb in milk production reached in November. From then on, it is expected that butter production will increase gradually until the peak is reached next May or June.

New Haven Road Testing Radio For Freight Train Use

Radio communication tests between the front and rear ends of freight trains are being made by the New Haven Railroad, in co-operation with the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, the road announced today. The experiment also includes radio communication between train crews and wayside points.

The road said that Westinghouse engineers are installing radio equipment on a locomotive and caboose at the New Haven's Cedar Hill classification yard just outside New Haven. The wayside equipment, the road said, will be tried out at several locations in order to work out whatever difficulties may develop under varied conditions.

According to the road, the Westinghouse company regards New Haven operations, which embrace steam, diesel, and electric motive power, as ideal for tests. FM, or frequency modulation (staticless) type transmission is being employed in the tests.

The radio-equipped locomotive, the New Haven said, will operate in regular fast freight service between New Haven, Conn., and Maybrook classification yard, Maybrook, N. Y. The first dozen miles of this route are in the electrified zone. Switch to the steam zone is made at Devon, Conn.

Columbus Day Pay Normal

Employers are not permitted to pay time and a half for working on Columbus Day (October 12) in jobs related to the prosecution of the war, Regional Attorney George H. Foley of the U. S. Department of Labor stated here today. The only exception is for employers who have designated Columbus Day in place of the 30th of May (Memorial Day) as the sixth holiday under Executive Order 9,240.

Are you saving waste paper? Your neighbor is!

BOSTON COLLECTIONS NEXT WEEK

Boston Salvage Committee

Enjoy
BREAKFAST—LUNCH DINNER
AT
ALBIANI
CAFETERIA
Fine Foods at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Avenue
Next to Mechanics Building
6 Other Cafeterias in Boston:

1533 Washington	1136 Washington
704 Washington	632 Washington
7 School St.	10 Scollay Sq.

Wright Plans Gas Turbines Of 10,000 H.P.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—Giving the principle of jet propulsion a new twist, the Wright Aeronautical Corporation is planning gas-turbine aircraft engines of as much as 10,000 horsepower for high altitude giant planes after the war, it was disclosed here by Guy W. Vaughan, Wright Corporation President, today.

Mr. Vaughan, timing his announcement with the twenty-fifth anniversary of the company, a division of Curtiss-Wright Corporation, said development of a turbine of this power would mean more energy in one unit than in all four engines of the mightiest bomber now in use—the Boeing B-29 Superfortress with 8,800 horsepower.

He indicated that research and development programs are under way at the company's Paterson, N. J., plant on the turbine units which, in his opinion, will mark one of the biggest advances in aviation since the radial engine appeared.

On Board Many Years

Describing himself as a "Sears Roebuck engineer" because he learned about engine construction through a correspondence school course, Mr. Vaughan said he believed that the gas turbine would be as revolutionary in its way as the steam turbine had been to the steam reciprocating engine.

He said that Wright will first concentrate on gas turbines built to drive a propeller, as contrasted with the turbine units of basically similar principle used in jet propulsion planes. The former is a type of engine that has been on drafting boards for a good many years, but has never been flown.

While details of the Wright turbines were scarce—partly for reasons of military security and partly because the turbine is still pretty much in the planning stages—Mr. Vaughan said that recent advances in metallurgy had provided the metals to withstand the heat and power stress of such engines.

"Trick Steel"

The metal used for the new engine is a "trick steel," a combination of cobalt and chromium that can withstand the high temperatures of the gas exhaust as the thrusts spin the turbine, which in turn spins the plane's propeller.

Mr. Vaughan made public Wright's new venture at a press conference yesterday, during which he introduced Philip B. Taylor, Vice-President and Acting General Manager of Wright; G. M. Williams, its Executive Vice-President, and W. G. Lundquist, the project engineer on the turbines.

Mr. Taylor declared that jet-propulsion planes, operating with no propellers on the thrust principle, were ideal for the short-range interceptor type, but the gas turbine with the propeller would be used for the high-altitude large transports.

There still will be a place for the radial engines, he added; Wright will continue to make these, because the reciprocating engine has a decided field in the future, although it may be limited to low-altitude, low-horsepowered planes. The two can be combined, he said.

Low Fuel Consumption

According to Mr. Lindquist, the gas turbine has been developed at a time when the aviation industry is getting diminishing returns on the refinement of the reciprocating engine as it moves up the scale in speed and altitude.

Among other things, he said, the gas turbine will be able to use any types of existing fuels from high octane gasoline to kerosene, while its rate of consumption will be less per mile, once the plane gets above an altitude of 22,000 feet, than that of today's radial engines.

The gas turbine, once perfected, will be more practical and easier to keep in good repair because it has fewer moving parts than the radial engine, he said. The latter has to translate reciprocating motion to rotary motion by an intricate system of pistons and connecting rods. The turbine does not.

Mr. Williams, who is also senior Vice-President of Curtiss-Wright, said that from the standpoint of employing people, the gas turbine may be the answer to the postwar problem for Wright. He explained that the jet turbine was not limited to aircraft and indicated that Wright would address itself to all its uses.

25 States Supply Soft Coal

Bituminous coal is mined commercially in 25 states.

Gathering Floss for Uncle Sam

Milkweed Substitutes for Kapok

Pupils of a rural school in Pueblo County, Colorado, shown in a wilderness of milkweed on the Arkansas River bottom land. The pupils gather the pods for delivery to the Soil Conservation Service, which in turn sends the floss to war hemp industries to be used as a substitute for kapok in life jackets for Allied seamen and fliers.

Colorado Pupils Sack Weed Pods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PUEBLO, Colo. — Colorado milkweed and cattails have their part in the war. Schoolchildren of rural districts are busy these days picking milkweed pods and sacking them for delivery to the Soil Conservation Service, which in turn will send the milkweed floss to the war hemp industries at Petoskey, Mich., to be used as a substitute for kapok in making life jackets for seamen and fliers.

Sources of kapok still are in Japanese-held islands. Milkweed floss has been found to be similar to kapok. In Colorado milkweed grows profusely on some wastelands, especially along river bottoms. The school children are paid 20 cents a sack for the pods.

Devine School in Pueblo county is one of the outstanding units in gathering milkweed. The 26 pupils gathered 125 sacks of pods the first week and will use the proceeds to buy a motion-picture machine. Edwin Coffey stepped out as the high "man" the first week by picking 21 sacks.

Intrepid Action Of Waugh Wins Medal of Honor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—First Lieut. Robert T. Waugh, infantry officer of Augusta, Maine, has been awarded the Medal of Honor Posthumously, the Army said today, for personally causing a breakthrough in the Gustav Line at Tremensuoli, Italy, last May.

He neutralized six bunkers and two pillboxes, killed 30 of the enemy, and captured 25 others, the Army announcement said.

A few days later, on May 19, he was killed while leading his platoon in an attack at Itri, Italy.

The Medal of Honor will be presented to his widow, Mrs. Helen Waugh, of 1 Pennsylvania Avenue, Phoenixville, Pa., by Maj. Gen. Henry Terrell, Jr., Commanding General, 22d Corps, at Fort Dupont, Del., on Oct. 14.

Lieutenant Waugh was born at Ashton, R. I., Jan. 16, 1919, and was graduated from Cumberland High School, Valley Falls, R. I., in 1936. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Waugh, now live in Augusta, Maine.

The citation accompanying the Medal of Honor follows:

"For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at risk of life, above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy from May 11 to May 14, 1944, at Tremensuoli, Italy.

"In the course of an attack upon an enemy-held hill on May 11, Lieutenant Waugh personally reconnoitered a heavily mined area before entering it with his platoon.

"Directing his men to deliver fire on six bunkers guarding this hill, Lieutenant Waugh advanced alone against them, reached the first bunker, threw phosphorous grenades into it and as the defenders emerged, killed them with a burst from his tommy gun. He repeated this process on the five remaining bunkers, killing or capturing the occupants. . . ."

Four Nations Agree To Wheat Program

By the Associated Press

Kansas City, Oct. 10

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard said today that four great wheat-producing nations have agreed to divide the wheat export market after the war.

Under the plan, the United States would allocate 16 per cent of the estimated 450,000,000 bushels or 72,000,000 bushels a year for the export trade.

The other countries agreeing to the program are Canada, Australia, and Argentina, with Great Britain sitting in for the Empire.

Mr. Wickard said in an interview the allocation could be changed by mutual agreement. Eventually there will be an agreement on price, he added.

"The important thing," he said, "is that 72,000,000 bushels is only 10 per cent of our average production. The real problem is something else. Perhaps we can use 70,000,000 bushels a year for flour. When we have crops of 1,000,000,000 bushels, there will be 200,000,000 or 300,000,000 bushels of wheat carried over.

"During the war we have used tremendous quantities of wheat for grain alcohol and feed. What we'll do with it afterward, I don't know. Do the farmers want to continue raising surplus wheat?"

Bureaucrat: One on Job Others Want

By the Associated Press

Declarations by Republicans that what they term "the New Deal Bureaucracy" is strangling people's rights have drawn a reply from Attorney General Francis Biddle defining a bureaucrat as "a man who holds a job in public life that a Republican would like to have."

Yesterday Gov. John W. Bricker, of Ohio, the Republican Vice-Presidential nominee, told a Montana crowd that the Federal Government "now is marked by dishonor and confusion." He added:

"The dead hand of bureaucracy must be taken off the neck of the people."

Mr. Biddle supplied his definition of a bureaucrat to a meeting of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor at Atlantic City. He said, "Communism is perhaps the biggest red herring smeared" across the political trail, "but there are other red herrings, too — a favorite Republican war cry . . . is bureaucrat."

Governor Bricker in a speech last night in Great Falls, Mont., said President Roosevelt had exhibited "violent antagonism to veterans' legislation."

Publication of a pamphlet, An American Program, by Simon and Schuster, Inc., showed that its foreword was an appeal by Wendell L. Willkie for the voters to demand that candidates make "meaningful statements on our international obligations and our attitude on racial minorities."

There were signs that Mr. Willkie's passing may intensify both Republican and Democratic efforts to cultivate the independent vote. Both sides agreed that much of the Willkie following was in this category.

Senator Lister Hill (D) of Alabama told Washington reporters that the fact that Mr. Willkie did not announce for Governor Dewey "might make his followers feel that he was against Dewey and that they accordingly should support Roosevelt."

Senator Raymond E. Willis (R) of Indiana told these reporters, however, that Mr. Willkie might have had some influence on the election had he lived but that his passing, if it benefited either party, probably would help Dewey "a shade" by removing the threat of a possible party bolt.

Sidney Hillman, Chairman of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee, said in a Cleveland, Ohio, address that "the Republican Old Guard chose Thomas Dewey" because "its record was so bad that it could not be defended by anyone who remembered it." This, Mr. Hillman said, "meant nominating a man who could not remember what had happened and who could remember what had never happened."

In Evansville, Ind., Norman Thomas, Socialist nominee for President, said that both President Roosevelt and Governor Dewey were engaging in "double talk" in their presidential campaigns and were neglecting fundamental issues.

Mr. Thomas said both major party nominees professed to be in favor of free enterprise but, he added, "I do not know where they will find free enterprise when 100 of the largest firms have seven-eighths of war contracts and control four-fifths of war output.

"Both Dewey and Roosevelt want the Negro vote but do not want to offend Southerners."

Mr. Thomas said the social legislation plans and lower taxes advocated by Governor Dewey were impossible and that the nation could not have both.

The Allies, he said, were prolonging the war by their demand of unconditional surrender, which he charged probably is laying the foundations for another war. He said that Stalin and Churchill were exploiting hate and promoting their own ends.

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All the qualities you like and admire in clothes are available in Simpson suits and coats. You get pre-war quality woolens; skilful tailoring that is to your individual measure, and the latest in Fall and Winter Fashions. Good appearance is a good business investment. Let Simpson be your tailor.

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Uncover the hidden glamour in your own hair with Laco Genuine Castile Shampoo. No alcohol, no free alkali. Pure rich olive oil combined with enough coconut and castor oil to create a brilliant blend no single one of these oils can give alone . . . the same beneficial pre-war ingredients.

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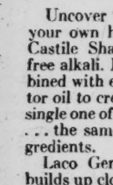

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Much of the food the housewife buys in cans today would not be available were it not for the new electrolytic tinning process developed by U. S. Steel. Our armed forces and lend-lease requirements have first call on the limited tin supply, but this revolutionary method of tinning saves two-thirds of the tin formerly used, and makes it possible also to provide a large proportion of cans needed for civilian foods. This electrolytic method produces an amazingly thin, uniform coating, and, with it, U. S. Steel alone has saved the nation more than five million pounds of tin to date.

USS UNITED STATES STEEL

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Eastern Air Lines chooses the Curtiss Commando!

A fleet of new peacetime Curtiss Commando Silverliners will join The Great Silver Fleet, offering you faster, more luxurious transportation between 53 important cities in the United States

The greatest recognition that an airplane can receive is its acceptance by the airlines of our country.

Today, a measure of that recognition has come to the Curtiss Commando.

The announcement of the Commando's acceptance by Eastern Air Lines is the result of the severest and most exhaustive service testing ever undergone by an airplane before its presentation to the public.

For part of the brilliant war record of Eastern Air Lines includes the operation of Curtiss Commandos for the Air Transport Command through 10 million miles of flight — the equivalent of 400 million passenger miles under the most gruelling flight conditions — without a single cancellation due to weather!

The new high-speed Commandos will be among the first of the advanced type transports to enter commercial airline service, and will feature many innovations in passenger comfort and luxury.

Developed for travel and trade — proved and improved in the brutal laboratory of war — this airplane stands today as the culmination of a major effort.

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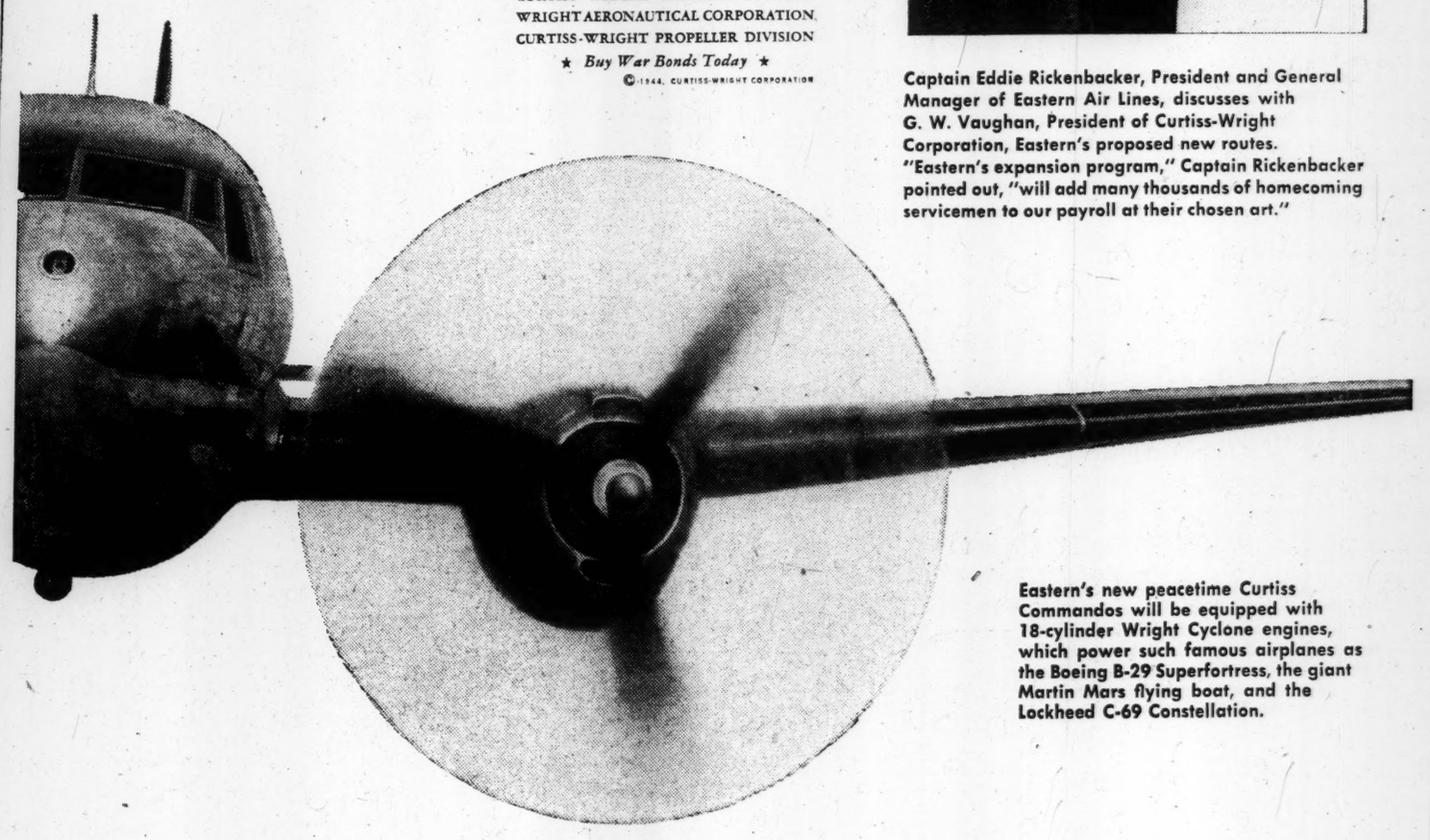
Captain Eddie Rickenbacker, President and General Manager of Eastern Air Lines, discusses with G. W. Vaughan, President of Curtiss-Wright Corporation, Eastern's proposed new routes. "Eastern's expansion program," Captain Rickenbacker pointed out, "will add many thousands of homecoming servicemen to our payroll at their chosen art."



Eastern's new peacetime Curtiss Commandos will be equipped with 18-cylinder Wright Cyclone engines, which power such famous airplanes as the Boeing B-29 Superfortress, the giant Martin Mars flying boat, and the Lockheed C-69 Constellation.

Helen Hayes at the Colonial — Art Exhibits — Boston Stage Prospects

'Harriet' Presents Star In Role of Civil War Author

By Edwin F. Melvin

When Florence Ryerson and Colin Clements wrote "Harriet" they must have had Helen Hayes in mind to play the role of Harriet Beecher Stowe. Or, to approach the matter from another angle, it is difficult to think of any contemporary who could do the part more illusively than she did at the Colonial last night.

The character, as it has been presented by the playwrights, offers obvious difficulties. The play follows her through a long period, some 30 years, beginning with her home-coming as a bride in 1836 at Cincinnati, Ohio, and concluding at Andover, Mass., in 1863 shortly after she had been received by President Lincoln. Her early acquaintance with the problem of slavery is made clear. So too is her poverty and the demands made upon her, as the mother of five, or was it six, children. The time which she spent in Brunswick, Maine, has been compressed into a single act. The writing of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which made her famous, is depicted in one of the scenes.

Necessarily such a play is episodic. But Miss Hayes has the skill and the fire to pull the scattered episodes together and build them into a portrait. She has the lightness of touch to suggest the unquenchable humor of the woman, a humor which did not always meet with the approval of the more solemn members of the Beecher family. It is good to hear Miss Hayes laugh again on the stage.

* * *

She is equally adept at suggesting deeper qualities: a genuine love and sympathy not only for husband and children but for the unfortunate victims of slavery; the understandable reluctance of the woman to expose herself and her family to the violence of the struggle over the question which was dividing the country; and a great courage once she has decided to set her hand to the task.

But Miss Hayes is not one to be content with outlining the main characteristics of a notable woman. She makes her unmistakably human as well. She brings little feminine touches to the portrayal that lend charm and persuasiveness. It may be suspected that many of these touches have been developed during the long run of the play in New York. But there is a freshness about them that makes them seem the spontaneous expression of the moment.

* * *

Some of the other characters—the men of the Beecher family, for instance—are not so fortunately set forth. There is something of a lithograph quality both in the way they are written and the manner in which they are played. They are amusing, but they seem artificial.

Henry Ward Beecher, the most famous of them is presented by Richard Wilder in two aspects, as a cheerful young man and in his later years as pompous egotist. But the change is not very convincingly explained. A more consistent character is set forth by Jane Seymour as Catherine Beecher. Dr. Lyman Beecher, the father of the family, appears only at the beginning of the play in the person of Robert Harrison. Calvin Stowe, as quietly portrayed by Robert Emhardt, is the personification of the absent-minded professor.

* * *

The younger generation of Stowes fare better than some of their more notable Beecher elders, perhaps because they are simpler. The twin daughters, Hatty and Eliza, are charmingly done by Phyllis Renee Campbell and Lenore Wade, and the tomboy Georgie, though a small role, is entertainingly played by Jean Lewis. Robert North makes a cheerful figure of a friendly Brunswick boy, and Ralph Douglas is seen briefly as Freddie Stowe. A pair of New England types are sharply sketched by John O'Connor and Virginia Dyer.

The settings by Lemuel Ayers are attractively done in the style of the period, and the costumes by Aline Bernstein add to the pictorial charm.

'Harriet'

At the Colonial—Play by Florence Ryerson and Colin Clements, presented by Gilbert Miller, staged by Elia Kazan, settings by Lemuel Ayers, costumes by Aline Bernstein. The cast:

Auntie Zeb	Alberta Perkins
Henry Ward Beecher	Richard Wilder
Catharine Beecher	Jane Seymour
Harriet Beecher Stowe	Helen Hayes
Calvin Stowe	Robert Emhardt
William Beecher	John Hayes
Edward Beecher	Ralph Stanley
Mary Beecher Perkins	Martha Jones
Thomas Beecher	Archie Smith
Isabella Beecher	Ethel Craft
James Beecher	Val Wrenne
Dr. Lyman Beecher	Robert Harrison
Mr. Tuttle	Henry Craig Neslo
Mr. Wycherly	Elmer Lehr
Celestine	Mildred Taswell
Freddie Stowe (as a child)	Peter Griffith
Mrs. Hobbs	Virginia Dyer
Freddie Stowe (as a young man)	Ralph Douglas
Georgie Stowe	Jean Lewis
Hatty Stowe	Phyllis Renee Campbell
Eliza Stowe	Leonore Wade
Jerusha Pantry	John O'Connor
Lowell Denton	Robert North
Sukey	Edna Thomas
Haley	Benedict MacQuarrie
Jane	Philippa Bevans

Alfredo Valente

Diana Barrymore as Mrs. de Winter

In the stage version of "Rebecca," which comes to the Shubert Monday as the first offering in the Theater Guild-American Theater Society subscription list.

U. S. O. Club Volunteers Show Work

The Stuart Art Gallery is installed with a very large exhibition of portrait sketches, photography, arts, and crafts by volunteer workers of the U. S. O. clubs.

This is a miscellaneous exhibition bringing into neighborly conjunction professional and hobby artists, teachers and pupils, liberals and conservatives. The State committee of the U. S. O. has been working indefatigably, and the response of skilled workers has apparently been enthusaistic. Not only are there 328 separately catalogued items, but there will be demonstrations daily and Wednesday evening of crafts, finger painting, stained glass, medallions, and portrait sketching.

Finger painting, though a more limited outlet of pictorial expression, has proved well adapted to U. S. O. activities. Men in service may be taught quickly to manipulate the pigment in sweeping digital strokes, expecting results almost immediately. The finger paintings shown here reveal the entertainment value in this hobby, and the possibilities inherent of fanciful improvisation.

The various crafts displayed represent years of technical preparation in media like leather work, ceramics, jewelry, silversmith work. Handiwork requires time, patience, and diligence. If the U. S. O. succeeds in cultivating an interest in such hobbies—or vocations—even in a fraction of men in service, the undertaking will prove valuable.

The list of contributors to the exhibition lengthens to well over one hundred. The display is varied, informing, and entertaining. It is as important in symbol as in fact, for it shows a most amicable communal effort.

* * *

Water Colors at Vose's

Water colors by Catherine Spencer Goodnow will be on view at the Robert C. Vose Galleries through Oct. 21.

Mrs. Goodnow broadens the commonly accepted scope of water color. She does a good deal of portraiture; and there are some landscapes and a few bits of genre. Her portraits are brushed in with conviction. They are in some slight way conventionalized. She aims for the most genial interpretation of her sitters, and dwells upon their more lovable traits. She defines contours sharply and often dryly, considering the fluid medium employed. She fills her descriptive obligations faithfully and legibly.

The exhibition is safeguarded against a routine tendency by Mrs. Goodnow's sense of humor, and her pointed observation. Mrs. Goodnow's landscapes are more of a promise than fulfillment, for they are very few. Her genre shows a literary flare that she can convert into picture-making.

D. A.

© Universal

Turhan Bey and Susanna Foster

In "The Climax," coming Wednesday to the Keith Memorial

New Films at Keith's

Beginning Wednesday the program at the Keith Memorial will be headed by "The Climax," a melodrama done in Technicolor, starring Susanna Foster, Turhan Bey, and Boris Karloff. The story is said to be about a man who committed murder, escaped detection, but years later found another crime necessary. Miss Foster has the role of a singing student. Mr. Bey adds the element of romance. Mr. Karloff has the part of a deranged doctor. The cast includes June Vincent, Gale Sondergaard, Jane Farrar, and George Dolez.

The companion feature will be "Babes on Swing Street," a musical film, with Peggy Ryan, Andy Devine, Marion Hutton, and Ann Blyth.

David O. Selznick's production of a film version of "So Little Time," novel by J. E. Marquand, will have Joseph Cotten as the leading character, Jeffrey Wilson.

'Adano' Due At Wilbur On Nov. 13

The Wilbur Theater will house Paul Osborn's dramatization of John Hersey's book, "A Bell for Adano," beginning Nov. 13. Fredric March will play the leading role and Margo will be featured in a cast which includes Everett Sloane, Leon Rothier, and Bruce MacFarlane.

* * *

The programs of sketches which Ruth Draper will present at Jordan Hall will be as follows: Saturday afternoon, Oct. 21, "Opening a Bazaar," "Glasses," "Three Women and Mr. Clifford," and "In a Church in Italy"; Sunday afternoon, Oct. 22, "The Italian Lesson," "A Dalmatian Peasant in the Hall of a New York Hospital," "Doctors and Diets," "On the Porch of a Maine Coast Village," "A Debutante at a Dance," "Vive la France, 1916," and "Vive la France, 1940."

* * *

Helen Hayes will give an extra matinee in "Harriet" in aid of the Actors' Fund of America on Friday, Oct. 20, at the Colonial theater. Founded in 1882, this fund has been taking care of members of the theatrical profession throughout the United States. It dispensed last year, $158,035.88.

* * *

If Dave Wolper's new revue, "Glad to See You," comes to Boston it will be about the first of December. The show is scheduled for three weeks in Philadelphia beginning Nov. 13. If it is in good shape at the end of that time it probably will go directly into New York.

* * *

Ellen Leeds and Flora Campbell, who are active in New York stage and radio work, have acquired the rights to a new farce-comedy by Col. R. V. C. Bodley, entitled "Miss Brown."

* * *

In mid-winter Herman Shumlin plans to present "The Middle of the Air," a poetic drama by Muriel Rukeyser.

Radio Political Addresses Tonight

Republican

8:45 p. m.—WNAC — Warren L. Atherton, former National Commander of the American Legion.

10:30 p. m. — WNAC — Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, recorded reradiocast of speech at Charleston, W. Va.

Democratic

8:30 p. m. — WNAC — Tobin for Governor Committee.

10:25 p. m.—WBZ—Dr. Frank Kingdon, National Committee.

Christian Science Radiocast Oct. 15

A Christian Science program will be given over Station WEAF, New York City, next Sunday, Oct. 15, at 8:30 a. m., E. W. T. The subject of the address is "True Kindness."

This program is given through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF, and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

A New Symphony

David Diamond's Second Symphony will have its first performances at the Boston Symphony concerts of Friday and Saturday. The program will open with Arthur Foote's Suite in E major for string orchestra, and close with Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony.

Now It's 'Harvey'

"Harvey" is now the title of Mary Coyle Chase's new comedy previously called "The Pooka." The play opens an 11-day stay at the Copley Theater on Oct. 17.

Today on Short Waves

London—7:00 p. m.—Return of "Itma." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
Guatemala — 8:15 p. m. — Children's Hour, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Historical Venezuelan Episodes, YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"What War Means to Me." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 Meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Panama City—10:15 p. m.—Isthmus Quiz, HP5G, 11.78 meg., 25 m.
Melbourne—10:00 p. m.—News; Talks; Music, VLC4, 11.84 meg., 25.3 m.
Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—"Rhapsody," TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—12:05 a. m.—War Review, GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT — LAST WEEK — EVENINGS 8:30
"STILL THE BEST AMERICAN LIGHT OPERA"—RECORD
REGINALD DeKOVEN'S Romantic Comic Opera
"Robin Hood"
BOOK BY HARRY B. SMITH
IN ITS ORIGINAL FORM AS PLAYED BY THE FAMOUS BOSTONIANS
MATS. THURS. (COLUMBUS DAY) & SAT.
2 WEEKS Beg. Mon., Oct. 16 SEATS TOM'W
DAPHNE DuMAURIER'S STAGE PLAY
REBECCA
Bramwell FLETCHER — Florence REED — Diana BARRYMORE
Eves.: $3 to $1.20; Thurs.-Sat. Mats.: $2.40 to $1.20. 1st Play This Year. Guild—A. T. S. Sub. Series

WILBUR — LAST WEEK — EVES. 8:30 — MAT. THURS.
"AMUSING THRILLER . . Nudges your funnybone."
—Doyle (American)
"MEET A BODY"
A murder-mystery comedy by Jane Hinton with AL SHEAN • WHITFORD KANE
Harry Gribbon • Ruth McDevitt • Forrest Orr
Eves. $3 to $1.20; Thurs. & Sat. Mats. $2.40-$1.20

PLYMOUTH — LAST WEEK — EVES. 8:30 — MAT. THURS.
"The First Full-Fledged Hit of the Season."—Cyrus Durgin, Globe
Richard Rodgers & Oscar Hammerstein 2nd present
MADY CHRISTIANS • OSCAR HOMOLKA
I REMEMBER MAMA
A New Play by JOHN van DRUTEN
Adapted from Kathryn Forbes' 'Mama's Bank Account.' Staged by MR. van DRUTEN.

WILBUR—1 WEEK BEG. Mon., Oct. 16 — Seats Thurs.
"VIOLET"
with A New Comedy by Whitfield Cook
Harvey Stephens, Helen Claire, Patricia Hitchcock
EVES.: $3.00, $2.40, $1.80, $1.20—WED. & SAT. MATS.: $2.40, $1.80, $1.20 (Tax Incl.)

COPLEY 2 WKS. BEG. Tues., Oct. 17 — SEATS THURS.
Brock Pemberton Presents
FRANK FAY in "HARVEY"
Formerly "THE POOKA"
A New Comedy by MARY CHASE
with JOSEPHINE HULL
DIRECTED by ANTOINETTE PERRY
Eves. $3 to $1.20; Thurs. Sat. Mats. $2.40 to $1.20

PLYMOUTH—2 WKS. BEG. WED. OCT. 18
The Messrs. Shubert present
NO WAY OUT
A New Play by OWEN DAVIS
ROBERT KEITH — IRENE HERVEY
VIOLA FRAYNE — VIOLA ROACHE
SEATS Eves. $3, $2.40, $1.80, $1.20; Thurs. & THURS. Sat. Mats. $2.40, $1.80, $1.20.

COLONIAL — EVENINGS 8:30 — MATINEES 2:30
HELEN HAYES in "HARRIET"
Eves. 1.20 to 3.60. Matinees: Thursday this week. Wednesday 2nd and 3rd week—1.20 to 2.40. Saturday 1.20 to 3.00. Tax incl.

BOSTON (Concerts)

TICKETS at SYMPHONY HALL
Only Opportunity to Hear
KREISLER
SUN. 3:30

BOSTON (MOVIES)

3rd BIG WEEK!
Hurry! Hurry!
See It Now!
DAVID O. SELZNICK'S first production since "Gone With The Wind" & "Rebecca"
"Since You Went Away"
CLAUDETTE COLBERT
JENNIFER JONES
JOSEPH COTTEN
SHIRLEY TEMPLE
MONTY WOOLLEY
LIONEL BARRYMORE
ROBERT WALKER
Loew's STATE & ORPHEUM

KEITH MEMORIAL
MARIA MONTEZ — JON HALL — PETER COE
Gypsy Wildcat
IN TECHNICOLOR
BOB "SINGING CROSBY" SHERIFF

RKO BOSTON
2nd WEEK
DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S
WILSON
IN TECHNICOLOR
Plus ON STAGE
STAN KENTON & His ORCHESTRA
DOORS OPEN 8:30 A.M.

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Dorothy LAMOUR • Eddie BRACKEN
"RAINBOW ISLAND"
plus "ATLANTIC CITY"
PARAMOUNT & FENWAY
Joyce REYNOLDS • Robert HUTTON
"JANIE"
plus "THE LAST RIDE"

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EXETER & NEWBURY STS.
FRED MacMURRAY, BARBARA STANWYCK
"DOUBLE INDEMNITY"
PHIL BAKER
'TAKE IT OR LEAVE IT'
Thurs. "I LOVE A SOLDIER"

BOSTON (Kenmore Sq.)

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THE HEAVENLY BODY
PAT O'BRIEN-SECRET COMMAND

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S
"WILSON"
A 20th Century-Fox Picture
IN TECHNICOLOR
BUY MORE BONDS VICTORIA B'way & 46 St.

Carmen MIRANDA • Don AMECHE • Wm. BENDIX
'GREENWICH VILLAGE'
A 20th Century-Fox Picture IN TECHNICOLOR
PLUS ON STAGE—VELOZ & YOLANDA • PAUL REMOS
PETERS SISTERS • SENOR WENCES
BUY MORE BONDS ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. & 6th Ave. LAST TWO DAYS
GARY COOPER • TERESA WRIGHT
in International Pictures'
"CASANOVA BROWN"
FRANK MORGAN • ANITA LOUISE
Distributed through RKO Radio Pictures, Inc.
Spectacular Stage Presentation
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

NEW YORK (STAGE)

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Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
HATS OFF TO ICE
75c, $1.25 and $1.65 Plus Tax
Sat. Eves. Only: 75c to $2.40 Plus Tax
Eves. 8:40, Sun. 8:15. No Mon. Perf.
Mats. Thurs., Sat. 2:40; Sun. 3 Mail Orders
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JACOBOWSKY AND THE COLONEL
The FRANZ WERFEL-S. N. BEHRMAN COMEDY
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
LOUIS CALHERN — OSCAR ANNABELLA — KARLWEIS
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 W. of 8th Avenue
Eves. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30

5th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY —Atkinson, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with Arthur Margetson, Nydia Westman
EMPIRE Theatre B'way and 40 St. PE. 6-9540
Eves. 8:40 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

THE THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL HIT
OKLAHOMA!
Music by RICHARD RODGERS
Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN
Dances by AGNES de MILLE
BETTY HARRY JOSEPH EVELYN
GARDE STOCKWELL BULOFF WYCKOFF
ST. JAMES Theatre 44th West of Broadway
Eves. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30

"The writing of high comedy is not a lost art. Miss Franken proves that in her latest play . . . A simple story that strikes deep into the lives of our times."—E. C. Sherburne, The Christian Science Monitor.
WILLIAM BROWN MELONEY presents
ROSE FRANKEN'S New Comedy
SOLDIER'S WIFE
with MARTHA SCOTT & MYRON McCORMICK
GOLDEN, W. 45. CI. 6-6740. Mail Orders Filled
Evs. 8:40, $1.20-3.60, tax inc. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
SEATS NOW FOR NEXT 8 WEEKS

CURTAIN AT 8:30, PLEASE
NO ONE SEATED DURING PROLOGUE
"As beautifully produced a musical play as you can hope to see."—Chapman, News
Edwin Lester presents The New Operetta Triumph
SONG OF NORWAY
IMPERIAL THEATRE, 45th West of Broadway
CO. 5-2412. Eves. 8:30 Shp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Evgs. $6-$1.20. Mats. $3.60-$1.20. All incl'g tax

"A dramatic thunderbolt."—Winchell
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S NEW PLAY
CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER — DENNIS KING — DUDLEY DIGGES
THE SEARCHING WIND
FULTON, W. 46. Eves. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

Back the Attack
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MORE War Bonds

Radio Timetable

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk	Bob Rhodes' Orch.	Irish melodies
3:15 "Tena & Tim"; sk.	Hollywood Star Time	'Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Concert orchestra	News service
3:30 News; Snapshots	Easy Rhythm	'Pepper Young's Family'	"Smoothies"; trio	Political talk
3:45 Fire prev't'n talk	Music; "Listen, Milady"	'Right to Happiness'; sk	Studio program	'Cowboy Jamboree'
4:00 Chas. Pelley; Melody in Sky; Songs	Popular music; songs	Backstage Wife; sketch	"Background for News"	News; Popular music
4:15 "Life to the Front"	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Musical program	Popular recordings
4:30 Help Wanted; news	Fire prevention talk	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	Zeb Carver's Orch.	Popular recordings
4:45	"Hop Harrigan"	'Young Widder Brown"	"The Handy Man"	Jimmy Murray, minstrel
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	'Terry and the Pirates'	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Popular music
5:15 Evelyn Howe, mc.	'Dick Tracy"; sketch	'Portia Faces Life"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Ginger & Bobby; songs
5:30 "Notes for Victory"	Jack Armstrong; sketch	'Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman"; sketch	Ginger & Bobby; songs
5:45 "Inside MGM"; int.	"Captain Midnight"; sk	'Front Page Farrell";	"Tom Mix"; sketch	News service
6:00 "Page One"; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Music
6:15 E. C. Hill, news	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	News; Snapshots	Dinner Dance Music
6:30 Band; Sports	'Jerry and Sky'; sketch	"Serenader"; songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Sports; war talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz; Music; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	SPAR Choral Group	J. Mercer's Music Show	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Political talk
7:15 J. Nesbitt; Parade	WAVE Parade; W Lang	News of the World	Political talk	News service; Talk
7:30 American Melody	Concert music	"Everything for the	"Confidentially Yours",	"Vocal Spotlite"
7:45 Hour; songs; or.	Concert music	Boys"; variety; guest	Political talk	"Red River Trio"
8:00 'Big Town'; drama	Ray Henle, news	Ginny Simms; inter-	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15 'Big Town'; drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Sumner Welles Salute	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30 Theater; drama	Alan Young Show:	'A Date With Judy'; sk.	Tobijn Committee	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 "Excess Baggage"	comedy; music	'A Date With Judy' sk.	Warren L. Atherton	Tax program
9:00 Geo. Burns; Gracie	"Famous Jury Trials"	Mystery Theater drama	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Music Hour"
9:15 Allen; comedy	"Famous Jury Trials"	Wheel Spins, L. Rainer	"Screen Test Time"	"Music Hour"
9:30 "My Best Girl"; "Now	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	American Forum of Air:	"Music Hour"
9:45 I Lay Me Down"	Dance orchestra; drama	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	"World Security at	"Music Hour"
10:00 "Service to Front"	John W. Vandercook	Bob Hope Variety Show	Dumbarton Oaks"	News service
10:15 "Service to Front"	Musical program	Bob Hope; Political talk	Paul Schubert, news	"This Is France"
10:30 Congress Speaks	'Let Yourself Go'; Mil-	Hildegard, soloist; Har-	Gov. Thomas E. Dewey	"The Jazz Album"
10:45 Political talk	ton Berle; P. Goddard	ry Sosnik's Orchestra	Gov. Thomas E. Dewey	"The Jazz Album"
11:00 News; Rideout	Newscast	News; Elmer N. Eddy.	News service	Popular recordings
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Musical program	Weather; Sports	Radio Newsreel	Popular recordings
11:30 "Casey, Press Photographer"; dr.	Fishermen's program	"Words at War"; dramatic sketch	"Sinfonietta"; Guy F. Harrison, conductor	Day's End; music
11:45	Music; News			Day's End; News

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Musical programs	
7:15 News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30 Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	Nelson Bragg, news	"Happy Hank"	New England Fellowship; religious
7:45 Music; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Jack Rogers	"The Wax Museum"	George & Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Show	Jack Rogers	News commentator	Louise Morgan Time	Musical Timetable
8:45 Music; News	Newscast	Edward McHugh, hymns	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	"Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 American School	The Breakfast Club	"Parade of Stars"	Quiz program	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 of the Air	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; music
9:45 WEEI Food Fair	The Breakfast Club	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Dramatic sketch	"Lora Lawton"; sketch,	News; "Tune Factory"	"Linda's First Love"
10:15 "Light of World"	Drama; Musical Variety	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
10:30 "Changing World"	Fishermen's program	Studio program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	"Listening Post"	Marching Along; Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00 "Honeymoon Hill"	"Breakfast at Sardi's";	"Road of Life"; sketch	News service	"Voice of Experience"
11:15 "Second Husband"	Music; interviews	"Rosemary"; sketch	New England Cupboard	"Mystery Melody," with
11:30 "Brignt Horizons"	Gil Martyn, news	"Now Voyager"; drama	"Happy Joe and Ralph"	John Kiley, organist
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"; sk.	Jack Berch's Boys	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; duet	News service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Glamour Manor, star-	News; Marvin Behrens,	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15 "Big Sister"; sk.	ring Cliff Arquette	"You're Telling Us"	News service 4	Polka Time; News
12:30 "Helen Trent"; sk.	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking; news	"The Wax Museum"	Lester Smith, news	Italian melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"; sk.	"Off the Record"	"The Wax Museum"	"Terry's House Party"	Words and Music
1:30 B. Flynn, news	"Off the Record"	"Luncheon With Salvy"	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	Religious program
1:45 'The Goldbergs'; sk	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	Religious prm.; News
2:00 Serial drama	"Rainbow Rendezvous"	'Guiding Light'; drama	Cedric Foster, news	Sports program
2:15 "Two on a Clue"	Mystery Chef; food	'Today's Children'; sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Sports; music; news
2:30 Serial drama	"Dance Parade"	'Woman in White"; sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Sports program
2:5 "Perry Mason"; sk	Newscast	Hymn recital	Dramatic sketch	Sports program
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America'; sk	Bob Rhodes's Orch.	Irish melodies
3:15 "Tena & Tim"; sk.	Hollywood Star Time	'Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert orchestra	News service
3:30 News; Snapshots	"Beautiful Music"	Pepper Young's Family	"Smoothies"; vocal trio	Political talk
3:45 Parade; Interview	"Beautiful Music"	"Right to Happiness"	Studio program	"Cowboy Jamboree"
4:00 Dorothy Myles, Melody in Sky; Songs	Popular music; songs	Backstage Wife; sketch	'Background for News'	News; dance music
4:15	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Musical program	Popular recordings
4:30 Studio program	Westbrook Van Voorhis	Lorenzo Jones, sketch	Zeb Carver's Orchestra	Popular recordings
4:45 Help Wanted; News	"Hop Harrigan"	Young Widder Brown	"The Handy Man"	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies; E Howe, mc	Terry and the Pirates	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; dance music
5:15 Notes for Victory	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	'Portia Faces Life"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Ginger and Bobby
5:30 "Inside MGM"; int.	"Jack Armstrong"	'Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	Ginger and Bobby
5:45	"Captain Midnight"; sk	'Front Page Farrell"; sk	"Tom Mix"; sketch	News service
6:00 Comment; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15 Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Journal; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30 Band; Sports	"Jerry and Sky"	"Pleasure Parade"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Sports; "Whose War?"	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz; music; drama	Sports of the Day
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	"Scramby Amby"; quiz	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Political talk
7:15 J. Nesbitt; Parade	"Scramby Amby"; quiz	News of the World	"The Show Shop"	News service
7:30 'Easy Aces'; sketch	The Lone Ranger; west-	Dick Preston, songs	"Radio Newsreel"	Irish - American ama-
7:45 'Easy Aces'; sketch	ern drama	Front Line Headlines	Political talk	teur program
8:00 Allan Jones, with	Ray Henle, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North";	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15 Woody Herman Or	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch	comedy mystery drama	Rep. Everett Dirksen	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30 Drama with Jean	"My Best Girls"; drama	Carol Bruce; Eddy How-	Stop That Villain: quiz;	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Hersholt; News	"My Best Girls"; drama	ard; Henny Youngman	Joe Reichman's Orch.	Civil Service talk
9:00 Frank Sinatra; Roy	Network program	Eddie Cantor Show:	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Classical recordings
9:15 Rogers, guest	Network program	Leonard Sues, tr'mp't	'Screen Test"	Classical Album: Classical recordings; news
9:30 Jack Carson Show	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney"	"First Nighter"; sketch	
9:45 Jack Carson Show	Dance orch.; drama	"Mr. District Attorney"	"First Nighter"; sketch	
10:00 Moments in Music:	John W. Vandercook	Kay Kyser's College of	Sumner Welles, com'nt	Local sports
10:15 "Bat" excerpts	Ted Malone, talk	Musical Knowledge,	Paul Schubert, news	Local sports
10:30 Nelson Eddy; Rob't	'The Symphonette,' with	starring Phil Harris	Gov. John W. Bricker	Local sports
10:45 Armbruster's Orch	M. Piastro, conductor	Kay Kyser; pol. talk	Gov. John W. Bricker	Local sports
11:00 News; Rideout	Newscast	News; Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Popular recordings
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Variety program	Weather; Bump Hadley	Parade; Dance music	Popular recordings
11:30 Dance music	Fishermen's program	Hopkins Presents: "Es-	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45 Dance music	Dance orchestra; News	cape," Dennis King	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; News

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Harriet," presented by Gilbert Miller. Starring Helen Hayes. 8:30. Matinees Columbus Day and Saturday first week; second and third week matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Shubert—"Robin Hood." Music by Reginald de Koven. Book by Harry B. Smith. 8:30. Matinees Saturday and Columbus Day at 2:30. (Last week.)
Plymouth—"I Remember Mama," by John van Druten. Presented by Richard Rogers and Oscar Hammerstein, 2d. Starring Mady Christians, Oscar Homolka. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)
Wilbur—"Meet a Body—", a murder-mystery-comedy by Jane Hinton. Presented by H. Clay Blaney. Featuring Al Shean and Whitford Kane. 8:30. Matinees Saturday and Columbus Day at 2:30. (Last week.)

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Double Indemnity." Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck. 3:10, 6:10, 9:20. "Take It or Leave It." Phil Baker, Marjorie Massow. 1:50, 4:55, 8.
Fenway—"Janie," Joyce Reynolds, Robert Hutton. 12:30, 3:25, 6:20, 9:15. "The Last Ride." Richard Travis. 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:10.
Keith Memorial—"Singing Sheriff," Bob Crosby. 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45. "Gypsy Wildcat," Maria Montez, Jon Hall, Peter Coe. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7:05, 10.
Kenmore—"Heavenly Body." Hedy Lamarr, William Powell. 2:57, 6:14, 9:31. "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle. 1:22, 4:39, 7:56.
Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennefer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.
Metropolitan—"Rainbow Island," Dorothy Lamour, Eddie Bracken. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:40. "Atlantic City," Constance Moore, Jerry Colonna. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8.
Modern—"Double Indemnity," Barbara Stanwyck, Fred MacMurray. 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:10, 6:15, 9:25. "Three Little Sisters," Mary Lee, Ruth Terry, Cherryl Walker. 10:55 a. m., 1:55

Clubwomen To Give Newton Treat in Music

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Thanks to the Newton Center Woman's Club, music lovers in the Newtons this winter will again have an opportunity to attend three outstanding concerts in their own community. Luboshutz and Nemenoff, duo-pianists, will open this season's series on Sunday, Oct. 22, at 8:30 p. m.

So enthusiastic was the response to the initial series undertaken last year as a pioneer activity of the Club's Music Committee, that the project this year has become a Club unit in its own right.

The remaining concerts in the series will present Christine Johnson, contralto, recent winner of the Metropolitan Opera Auditions Award, Nov. 26; and Raya Garbousova, 'cellist, on Jan. 14. All three programs will be given in the Newton Centre Woman's Clubhouse.

The committee in charge, headed by Mrs. F. Alan Hallworth, includes Mrs. John Merrill, Mrs. David D. Bloom, Mrs. Paul Pierce, Mrs. D. Bradlee Rich, Mrs. Melville D. Liming, Mrs. S. W. Wilder, Mrs. Carroll L. Sarty, and Mrs. Joseph Williams.

Among the subscribers are these club presidents: Mrs. Ralph Preble, Needham Monday Club; Mrs. Herbert Blaisdell, New Century Club; Mrs. Roger Ellis, Newton Highlands Woman's Club; Mrs. Austin Flint, Newton Upper Falls Woman's Club; Mrs. Howard Musgrave, Waban Woman's Club; and Mrs. G. Warren Howe, West Newton Women's Educational Club.

Teachers' Round Table

The immediate task of a teacher in dealing with racial and religious prejudices will be the subject of discussion at the first meeting of the Greater Boston Teachers' Round Table tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Boston University Women's Building, 146 Commonwealth Avenue.

Speakers will include Julius E. Warren, Massachusetts State Commissioner of Education; Arthur L. Gould, Superintendent of Boston public schools; the Rev. William J. Daly, Roman Catholic diocesan supervisor of parochial schools, and Dr. J. L. McCorison, Jr., Regional Director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, of which the Round Table is an affiliate. Miss Sarah Taylor will describe the research project on school textbooks which is being carried on at Harvard.

Children's Plays

Once again the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom is sponsoring a series of Saturday morning entertainments for children. On Oct. 14, the beloved characters of Sir James Barrie's "Peter Pan" are all coming to Jordan Hall in the first of three Clare Tree Major productions included in the series. In accordance with the tradition established in Barrie's will, $50 of the proceeds will go to the Children's Hospital in Liverpool.

Programs for the Week

Hyde Park Current Events Club—At the first meeting of the season in the Parish House of Christ Church, Oct. 11, 2 p. m., plans for the annual bazaar, Nov. 1, will be discussed, Mrs. John C. Wolf presiding.

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club—The program for Oct. 11, Corinthian Hall, 2 p. m., includes reports of The State Federation convention by Mrs. Lorin D. Paine and Mrs. George W. Colcord, a social hour, and a concert by Helen Bedford, harpist. Mrs. Percy L. Wetmore is the new President.

Newton Community Club — A play reading by June Hamblin, followed by a reception and tea will open the season Oct. 12, Underwood School Hall, 2 p. m. Mrs. David Black, President, will conduct the business meeting.

Greenwood Woman's Club—Reception for new members, Greenwood Union Church, 2 p. m., Oct. 13. Miss Anne F. Slattery will speak on "World Affairs."

Woman's Auxiliary to Morgan Memorial — Dr. Emil Hartl will speak at 10:30 a. m., Oct. 13, Church of All Nations, Mrs. C. J. Cook presiding.

Daughters of Colonial Wars in Massachusetts — Book reviews by Mrs. Thomas A. Rudkin, Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m., Oct. 14.

Women Musician's Club of Boston—A dramatic presentation of "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" will be given by Mildred Dana Shaw, Perkins Hall, Oct. 14, 2 p. m.

Arrangers of Marblehead—Annual luncheon, King Hooper Mansion, Oct. 11, 1 p. m., Mrs. Walter Foss, chairman. Mrs. Henry Kistner of New York will give a lecture demonstration on "Old Bouquets of Yesterday."

D. A. R.—Opening meeting of Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter, 1:30 p. m., Oct. 14, at home of Mrs. George M. Thompson, 352 Adams Street, Milton. A motion picture "Ships for Victory" will be shown.

Furniture Trade to Meet

Furniture retailers, manufacturers, and distributors will meet at the Copley Plaza Hotel for afternoon and evening sessions October 18, to discuss the outlook for the furniture business after Germany falls. Invitations have been sent to 1,500 firms by the National Retail Furniture Association, which is sponsoring the meeting.

$10,000 for Milk and Lunches

Salvage Proceeds Turned Over to Boston Schools

Mayor Tobin, left above, turns over to Arthur L. Gould, Superintendent of the Boston School Department, a check for $10,000, representing part of the proceeds from the sale of wastepaper and tin salvaged in recent city-wide drives. The funds will be used to provide free milk and hot lunches for undernourished and underprivileged children.

Adequate State Laws Urged For Veteran Rehabilitation

Responsibility for the rehabilitation of war veterans must be assumed by the individual States since the Federal Government has failed to provide adequate legislation to meet the needs of returning servicemen, Thomas E. Wilkinson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, told the Legislative Commission on Postwar Rehabilitation today.

Appearing at a State House public hearing with a number of other representatives of organized labor, Mr. Wilkinson told the Commission that the Selective Service Act does not afford complete protection for returning war veterans. He urged repeal of the so-called merit rating plan for payment of unemployment compensation taxes by employers and the use of additional funds paid by employers to finance the cost of a soldiers' bonus.

Sidney Grant, legislative agent for the Massachusetts Congress of Industrial Organizations, told the commission that all labor forces agree that the key to postwar rehabilitation is "jobs for all." The State, he said, can do much to achieve that objective.

Mr. Grant favored legislation to prevent discrimination in employment on account of race, color, creed or place of origin.

Otis A. Hood, representing the Massachusetts Communists Political Association, told the Commission that the great need is to maintain purchasing power in the hands of the people "who will use it." Protection of the national purchasing power is a task for the Federal government, he said. He favored a national minimum wage law to protect the earning power of workers in such industries as textiles and boot and shoe manufacturing. The Communist leader also favored enactment of a State fair employment practices act.

E. A. Johnson, Secretary Treasurer of the Massachusetts Building and Construction Trades Council, said that 50,000 workers in the building trades are "very concerned about postwar employment."

"What they want to know is 'If we can spend millions for war why can't we spend millions in peacetime to insure the workingman's livelihood?'" Mr. Johnson said.

The Building Trades official estimated that private industry planned to spend more than $200,000,000 in Massachusetts for improvement to property after the war and recommended that the State delay its gigantic Postwar Public Works Program as long as private capital is invested in such work on such a large scale.

Long Service of Ellis Memorial Now a Special Boon to Elderly

Many a social agency in Boston is working for youth, but few are concerned with elderly persons. Today the Greater Boston United War Fund commended one of its member agencies, Ellis Memorial, for the comfort and aid it is furnishing to people of advanced years and retarded incomes.

This neighborhood settlement house, established 60 years ago, has within the past decade developed this type of social work to a high point. Under the direction of Mrs. Katherine D. Wightman, leader of adult recreation, it has become among other things a home for men and women more than 60 years of age, in a section of the city dominated by rooming houses.

In a cozy living room, furnished and decorated by the members of the group themselves, these older men and women have tea each afternoon. One of the men likes to play the piano; many of the women are knitting for the armed forces.

There is a strong family feeling evident in all of them, and Mrs. Wightman encourages in them independence, dignity, and the will to serve. At their afternoon parties, for instance, one person will bring the sugar, another the tea, a third some cookies. After the same fashion, dinners are got together for the group, or one member is honored at a party. Rugs and curtains which decorate the homey living room, dining room, and kitchen were made by members.

The women perform needed services for other organizations by knitting, sewing, making surgical dressings, and pasting scrapbooks. A bulletin board at the house is in the custody of one member for a week at a time and can reflect his or her special interest in current events or a particular subject. There is a well-stocked lending library, and the members have contributed to the common cause whatever they possessed in the way of games and picture puzzles. These games are shared with roomers in the district who are confined to their beds.

The rooms at Ellis Memorial are open at all times, and they say that one woman, who lives at some distance, walks in as far as the rooms, comes in and rests for awhile, and then goes on her way in town. She does the same thing on her way home.

Whenever there is an emergency—the recent hurricane was one instance—Ellis Memorial is always ready to take in for the night any of its members who are in need of shelter and safety.

The Memorial conducts a summer camp in Sharon, Camp Wadsworth, where these elderly people can go for 12 days at a time in hot weather. They take walks, pick blueberries, or just sit under the trees and talk. The camp also is open to young people, and the oldsters like to watch the younger ones play and enjoy the swimming facilities.

Ellis Memorial will be one of the agencies to benefit from the funds raised when the Greater Boston United War Fund holds its campaign Oct. 30 to Nov. 22.

New Way Seen For Boston to Avert Strikes

More labor disputes may be settled here by the parties themselves instead of being shoved off on the National War Labor Board for decision under a plan made public today.

Boston is unique in this latest wartime labor move, as it is one of the very few cities where the NWLB has enlisted such supplementary service. The project is warmly indorsed by the New England WLB as likely to reduce its extremely heavy load of cases and speed their handling.

To this end, the NWLB has enlisted the help of the Industrial Relations Council of Metropolitan Boston, an organization composed of labor leaders and industrial executives, which has no precise duplicate anywhere in the country.

In practice, the plan contemplates that the WLB's New Case Committee will decide whether or not a particular case, arising in Metropolitan Boston, should be remanded to the parties for further negotiation with the aid of Council representatives. In cases so referred, the parties will be informed of the Committee's action and requested to communicate with officials of the Industrial Relations Council.

The Council's Committee on Conciliation will then assign two prominent labor union officials and two business executives to serve as a panel and work with the disputants in an effort to effect an amicable settlement of some or all of the issues involved. If the parties still fail to settle all issues by agreement, the unresolved matters will be sent back to the WLB for settlement through its regular procedure.

Co-chairmen of the Council's Committee on Conciliation are: Labor: Harry P. Grages, business representative, Boston Central Labor Union, American Federation of Labor, and Jack Hurvich, President, Greater Boston Industrial Union Council, Congress of Industrial Organizations. Management: William H. Bixby, Personnel Superintendent, William Filene's Sons Company, and Edward H. Cooley, Executive Vice-President, Massachusetts Fisheries Association.

Details of the plan were announced by Saul Wallen, Chairman of the Regional WLB; Richard P. Doherty, Executive Secretary of the Industrial Relations Council, and Frederick W. Bliss, Chairman of the Council's Executive Committee.

Mr. Wallen declared that "far too many dispute cases are coming to us in which the full processes of collective bargaining obviously have not been exhausted; cases in which too few issues have been settled by agreement, and even cases in which virtually the entire contract has been left to be written by the Board. It is on these types of cases that the Board will enlist the assistance of the Industrial Relations Council."

Mr. Doherty said that Council members have promised their full co-operation to the NWLB plan, serving without compensation when called upon to assist in settlement of issues in dispute.

Boston Schools Reap $10,000 From Salvage

Ten thousand dollars, representing part of the proceeds from the sale of wastepaper and tin salvaged in Boston in recent city-wide drives, was turned over to Arthur L. Gould, Superintendent of Boston Public Schools today by Mayor Tobin.

The funds will be used to provide free milk and hot lunches for approximately 1500 undernourished and underprivileged children daily.

Meanwhile a canvass of Boston's 197,000 homes was begun by 6,000 Boston schoolboys yesterday as the authorized U. S. Paper Troopers went from door to door in their neighborhoods informing families of next week's paper collection.

Paper Troopers, who have been trained by their teachers in Grades 6, 7, 8 and 9, will contact 50 homes each this week and deliver to each householder an urgent plea for wastepaper and a schedule of collection dates for next week.

War Production Board officials and school representatives from 50 other Massachusetts towns and cities are watching the Boston schoolboy campaign with interest and plan to carry on similar campaigns in their own communities.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through K5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change. No more red stamps will be validated until Oct. 29.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through R5 in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. No more blue stamps will be validated until Nov. 1.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 33 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar a person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Aug. 31, 1945, last day for Period four and Period Five coupons of 1943-44 issue. Period I coupons of 1944-45 issue now valid. All coupons worth 10 gallons a unit.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Applications for new "A" coupons, valid Nov. 9, now available at local ration boards.

Serially numbered B4, B5, C3, C4, and C5 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely. A new shoe stamp will become valid Nov. 1.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book-holders. "A" book-holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Chandler to Mark 134th Anniversary

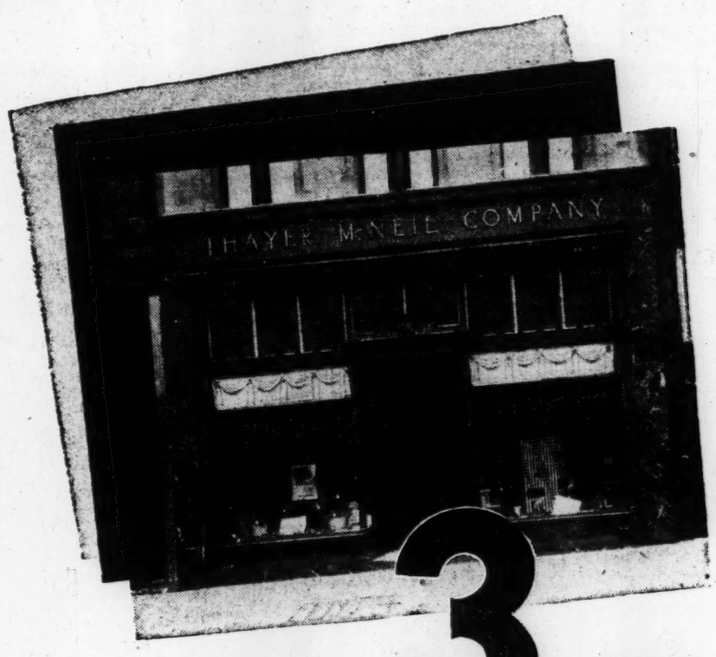
Chandler & Co. will observe their 134th anniversary next week. Established in 1810 by Thomas Brewer, with premises at the north corner of Boylston and Washington Streets, this women's specialty shop is Boston's oldest store.

Thomas Brewer was the first merchant to import ladies' frocks from Paris, providing Boston women with French made copies of gowns worn by such glamorous figures as the Empress Eugenie and Mme. Recamier. On a more utilitarian plane, the firm was the first in Boston to install an elevator.

The present store at the corner of West and Tremont Streets was occupied in October, 1927, when Chandler & Co. purchased and remodeled an office building known as the Lawrence Building.

Clothes Display at White's

"Clothes That You Can Make Yourself" will be displayed tomorrow at 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. in R. H. White's Daylight Fabrics Center. Eighteen costumes will be modeled to music.



3 FLOORS of fine shoes

FOR MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN

STREET FLOOR

Tailored step-in in black or brown calf or suede. 12.95

Arnold Authentic casual in tan calfskin. 10.95

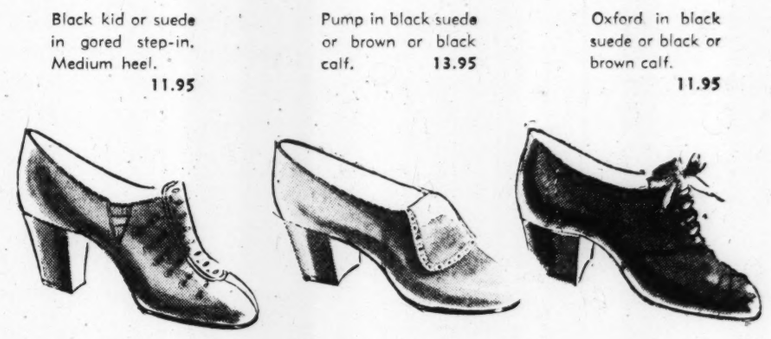
D'Orsay with spike heel. Black or brown suede. 9.95

Black kid or suede in gored step-in. Medium heel. 11.95

Pump in black suede or brown or black calf. 13.95

Oxford in black suede or black or brown calf. 11.95

SECOND FLOOR



THIRD FLOOR

NON-RATIONED infants' shoe in white buck. Sizes 1 to 4. 3.25

Girls' dress pump with wing bow, tan calfskin. 6.95

Trimly tailored in tan or black calfskin. 7.95

Edwin Clapp plain toe calf blucher 13.95

British styling in calf oxford. Black, brown. 11.95

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Allies in Moscow to View Major Issues

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 10—The Churchill-Eden Moscow visit is heartily welcomed as a fresh opportunity to establish closer co-operation between the western Allies and the U. S. S. R. at the present time when the perspective is changing and the main emphasis is now upon preparations for peace.

Naturally the present conference would have been more complete could President Roosevelt have attended, but reasons for his absence at the present juncture are appreciated.

Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden will have much to tell Marshal Joseph Stalin concerning the Quebec Conference as well as deal more fully with the findings at Dumbarton Oaks.

Officially it was admitted recently that though 90 per cent of the agreement had been reached between the "big three" at the latter meeting, there remained 10 per cent on which they still were unagreed. This may be now dealt with though it is generally assumed here that questions of much greater immediate consequence for continued Allied co-operation are on the agenda. For the Russians have always shown themselves to be political realists and are willing and anxious to deal with problems at their doors.

Allied policy toward the East and Southeast Europe, with special reference to the Russo-Polish differences as well as the future joint Allied policy regarding the future of Germany and Austria, appear likeliest as issues for discussion.

It is 10 months since the last meeting of the "big three" at Teheran. The perspective of the general European scene has since changed tremendously. Nowodays an Allied victory is certain, so concentration is upon the manner in which the Allies are going to exploit that victory. Russo-Polish relations still continue to deteriorate. It must be tackled, if only because both the Anglo-Russian alliance and the future peace in the East and maybe the whole of Europe, demand a satisfactory way out.

Hitherto superficials in this issue have been approached, but now, especially after the Warsaw tragedy, it is becoming clearer that there must be a new approach to the problem and that Russia cannot continue to maintain that this is an internal Polish issue as between the Polish Government and the Polish National Committee of Liberation at Lublin, despite the unrealistic attitude which the Polish Government has so often appeared to take in this matter.

To Discuss Balkans

Attention also will be directed to the situation in the Balkans, where the process of liberation is approaching completion. In fact, now that the Russian Army has cut the main Budapest-Belgrade railroad between Subotica and Novisad, Hungary may be expected to quit the war soon.

The Teheran Conference, it is generally assumed, divided Europe between the western Allies and the U. S. S. R. into various spheres for military purposes. This common-sense measure is for the conduct of the war, but for peace planning this is not so suitable. Now the issues, covering the about-to-be-liberated Balkan countries, may require an agreement between Britain, the United States, and Russia on a "different basis."

The small nations of Europe are still looking for Britain as their defender, and their representatives here sometimes express doubt lest Britain should be rather slow in stating definitely their attitude toward certain questions of vital importance to such small nations.

In other words, they hope that as a result of the present Moscow meeting there will be marked out a new understanding upon questions which hitherto have been left in a vague state and thereby contributed to misunderstandings.

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Youth Wins Faith Of Woman Jurist

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 10 (AP)—Juvenile court records, says Judge Anna Veters Levy, show "there has been no increase in juvenile delinquency in New Orleans since the war began."

Judge Lecy told the Business and Professional Women's Club last night she also believes "from talks with judges in other States, that the estimated increase of 500 per cent in juvenile delinquency in the United States since the outbreak of war is exaggerated, except in certain thickly populated centers."

She attributed the absence of any rise in juvenile delinquency in New Orleans to improved standards of living here resulting from defense industry pay rolls and servicemen's allotments which, she said, "represent comparative wealth to our people."

Stalin Talks Three Hours With Churchill

Continued from Page 1

fore recently by a new exchange of recriminations.

On the military side, it was believed that plans for occupation of Germany and the possibility of Russia's eventual entry into the war against Japan might rank high on the agenda.

Siberian Bases

LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP)—The Daily Express, in a special dispatch from Washington, said today that Premier Joseph Stalin is reported to have pledged Siberian bases to the United States as soon as the war ends in Europe.

The Express is published by Lord Beaverbrook, British Cabinet Minister regarded as one of Russia's stanchest supporters as well as a strong advocate of closer Anglo-American relations.

The story said:

"Washington hears that Stalin has pledged to the United States the use of Siberian bases immediately the European war ends.

"The pledge is said to have been given to an American official of high rank.

"Russia is not expected to take an active part in the war to defeat Japan."

Pennsylvania Youngster Likes MacArthur Tactics

HOLMES, Pa., Oct. 10 (AP)—Billy White, 10-year-old fifth grader, likes Gen. Douglas MacArthur's military tactics.

Billy wrote: "I think it is a very good idea the way you attack a different place, bombing one place and then attack another. I wish you all the luck in the world."

The General answered: "Thanks, Billy, and the same to you."

South Greece Freed

By a Staff Artist

Allied Drive Reaches Corinth

British forces which landed at Patrai, Greece, have quickly crossed south Greece to Corinth, indicating that south Greece is virtually cleared of Germans.

Nicaraguan General Lost In Revolution Attempt

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Oct. 10 (AP)—War Ministry officials said yesterday that Gen. Noguera Gomez, leader of an uprising of Nicaraguans, was killed last night in a sanguinary skirmish between Costa Rican forces and Nicaraguan revolutionaries near the border town of Loschiles.

In the clash, which climaxed a dramatic attempt of General Gomez to invade Nicaragua for the purpose of beginning a revolution, between eight and 10 Nicaraguans were killed and several Costa Rican soldiers were wounded.

Research Units In Canada Plan Postwar Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Oct. 10—Canada's research scientists are organizing for postwar action. Their contribution to the war effort has been great, but it is claimed that they can contribute in even greater degree to the welfare of their country in the years to come.

But if they are to do so, many problems relating to their role in Canada's reconstruction must be solved. One of these is the definition of their social and economic status.

At a meeting held here recently under the auspices of the Canadian Association of Scientific Workers, it was decided to approach the Government War Labor Relations Board to define the status of scientific workers.

This meeting was held under the chairmanship of Dr. Carson Mark of the National Research Council.

Pattern Already Set

It is proposed to unite all Canadian scientific workers in a single organization similar to those of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the United States, and to the large and powerful British Association which now numbers more than 15,000 members.

The Canadian association will be able, it is claimed, to use the experience of its sister organizations in dealing with problems here. It will give Canadian researchers a means of exerting their influence to obtain the fullest utilization of natural science for the common good, and will enable them to exercise their right to bargain collectively to achieve their rightful economic status.

To this end several hundred scientists representing widely different fields attended the open meeting in the Prince of Wales Salon of the Windsor Hotel, where Dr. Mark explained the aims of the Society.

The meeting was addressed by Prof. F. S. Howes, of the Department of Electrical Engineering of McGill University, who reviewed the question of collective bargaining for professional workers and pointed out that the Canadian association was ready to act as a collective bargaining agency for all scientific workers in all fields.

Greater Collaboration

The program of the Association was discussed by Prof. Raymond Boyer of the Department of Chemistry of McGill University. He stressed the clauses of the program which urge greater collaboration between scientific workers in different fields and the need of co-ordinated research in the postwar period.

Among others who spoke were Dr. A. Browning of the Association of Scientific Workers of Great Britain, and Dr. C. N. Watson-Munro of the Association of Scientific Workers of New Zealand.

Education of the public in relation to natural science was their greatest responsibility, stated Professor Boyer, and the idea that natural science was responsible for war was one of the greatest fallacies they would have to dispel. He suggested the formation of a parliamentary Scientific Committee to keep a watchful eye on appointments, and further the teaching of natural science in schools, colleges, and universities.

Austrians Give In to Gestapo Without Any Sign of Revolt

By Ernest Zaugg
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 10 — The "intimidation arrests" of Austrians by the Gestapo have apparently accomplished the purpose which the Nazis intended.

Instead of inciting revolt and civil war as some hoped and predicted, the recent wave of arrests has increased Austrian passivity and discouraged the operations of the Underground, according to reliable sources in the patriot movement.

Besides the arrest of the former Viennese Burgermeister, Kari Seitz, mentioned in a Moscow Radio report of the arrests, the following persons who formerly played a key role in Austrian pre-Hitler political life were also jailed: Dr. Otto Ender, Christian Socialist, former Austrian Minister, and President; Eduard Heinl, former Minister for Trade; Franz Schmidt, and Dr. Johann J. Mittelberger, former parliamentarians, both from Voralberg. Seitz was taken to the Fuerstenwald concentration camp near Berlin.

Underground Wary

For a while arrests, which took place about three weeks ago, so intimidated Austrians that even the contact men of the Underground movement who carry the news to the outside world, ceased to function. Such interruptions however, occur periodically, often due to arrests or other accidents.

Travelers from Austria, and workers who cross the border to work in Austria, were in recent days extremely cautious and fearful. In Tirol, where there is a strong Underground movement, over 600 persons were arrested.

The aim of the Gestapo in carrying out these arrests can clearly be seen by the methods they use. Even in small towns and villages, persons who were former petty officials of the Christian Socialist or other parties were called to Gestapo headquarters, questioned for five or six hours, reproached for their "sins" of 10 years ago, then released.

They went back to their village or city block, told of the arrest, spreading a wave of fear and timidity in their sections. Hence, arrests have won the name of "intimidation arrests."

Held Then Released

Significance of the arrest of Seitz and other former leaders is seen in their recent history, as well as in the attitude of Austrians towards them. Seitz and other leading politicians and parliamentarians were first arrested by Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss, held for seven months without trial, then released. The Nazis who are trying to win workers arrested them again for a short time, then released them.

Seitz continued to regard himself as legal burgermeister of Vienna and workers remembered him as the mayor who built 60,000 livable workers' apartments. The Nazis permitted him to live in Vienna, though they watched him closely. Because he was so closely watched, he could not be active in the illegal patriot movement, hence his arrest had no justification from the point of view of the active opposition.

Every time one of the old parliamentarians passed on, however, others came to the funeral. This gave the masses a chance to see their former leaders and show sympathy for them. One Swiss reports that at one of these services the crowd was so great and Seitz so cheered that he had to escape in a tram.

Blacklists Drawn Up

The Underground opposition forces picture Seitz as the symbol of free democratic Austria around which patriot forces will rally.

Following the instructions of the British radio, the underground organization is drawing up blacklists, except in the villages where they say, "We don't need lists; we know the rogues." Underground workers think the demands of the British radio are sensible, but that demands of the Moscow radio to start civil war now are impossible.

The Austrian people strongly feel their responsibility to help "work their passage home," as directed by the Allies; however, they are unable to do much now.

After the air raid of Sept. 10 on Vienna, news or rumor spread about the city that the British had dropped leaflets telling the Viennese if they did not do something, Vienna would be bombed on the following Sunday again. On next Sunday the Viennese deserted the city en masse to avoid the expected bombing which did not come.

Only small acts of sabotage seem possible now. For example, a load of wood sent to Switzerland contained several boxes of nails. It is believed that Austrian workers tried to make the nail shortage worse by sending these nails away to Switzerland.

Civil War Difficult

The difficulty of organizing civil war immediately is seen when one stops to consider who is left in Austria to wage a civil war.

In factories, there are only 17 per cent Austrians. The rest are foreign workers and women. Of these, 17 per cent are chiefly old men and young boys, except for a few indispensable skilled workers. Klagenfurt had a population of 60,000 before the war and still has the same population, only now 20,000 are foreign workers. This means that about 20,000 were put in the Army.

There are good relations between Austrian workers and foreign workers, except for the Russians who are segregated. When the time comes, foreign workers and Austrians will be able to work together. Even now, there are occasional small strikes lasting a new hours.

Sometimes in canteens, the food is so bad that the workers bring it back to the cooks and cease to work for a few hours. It depends on the factory manager whether a strike lasts one hour or one day.

Motives in Arrests

One of German Justice Minister Heinrich Himmler's motives in carrying out the arrests was doubtless to check the feeling of Austrians that the Nazis are getting weak. People have noticed some Nazis trying to ingratiate themselves with the oppositional side by buying little blue cards to prove they contribute to the opposition movement, just as people formerly bought Hakenkreuz flags in secret when they saw that the Nazis were getting stronger and preparing to take over power.

Another factor working against revolt and civil war is the experience of Warsaw. The Germans have made good use of the failure of the Poles to receive aid from the Allies after the Allies had encouraged them to revolt, hence people say "We don't want to share the fate of Poland."

With the approach of Allied armies the Viennese are wondering who will arrive first. Only 15 kilometers from Bratislava in Slovakia, only two hours by train from Vienna, there are Partisan fighters aided by Russian parachutists.

The Russians are pushing into the Hungarian Plan toward Budapest which is six hours from Vienna. American and English troops are about to push into the Po valley. But the Russians seem closer, due to the obstacle of the Alps between Italy and Vienna.

Whoever arrives in Vienna first will be received enthusiastically by the population. If the Russians come first, the Hammer and Sickle will wave, though whether this will lead to Bolshevization is uncertain. There will be doubtless a wave of Communism. In the past, the Communist Party has always played an insignificant role in Austria where the chances of democracy are good.

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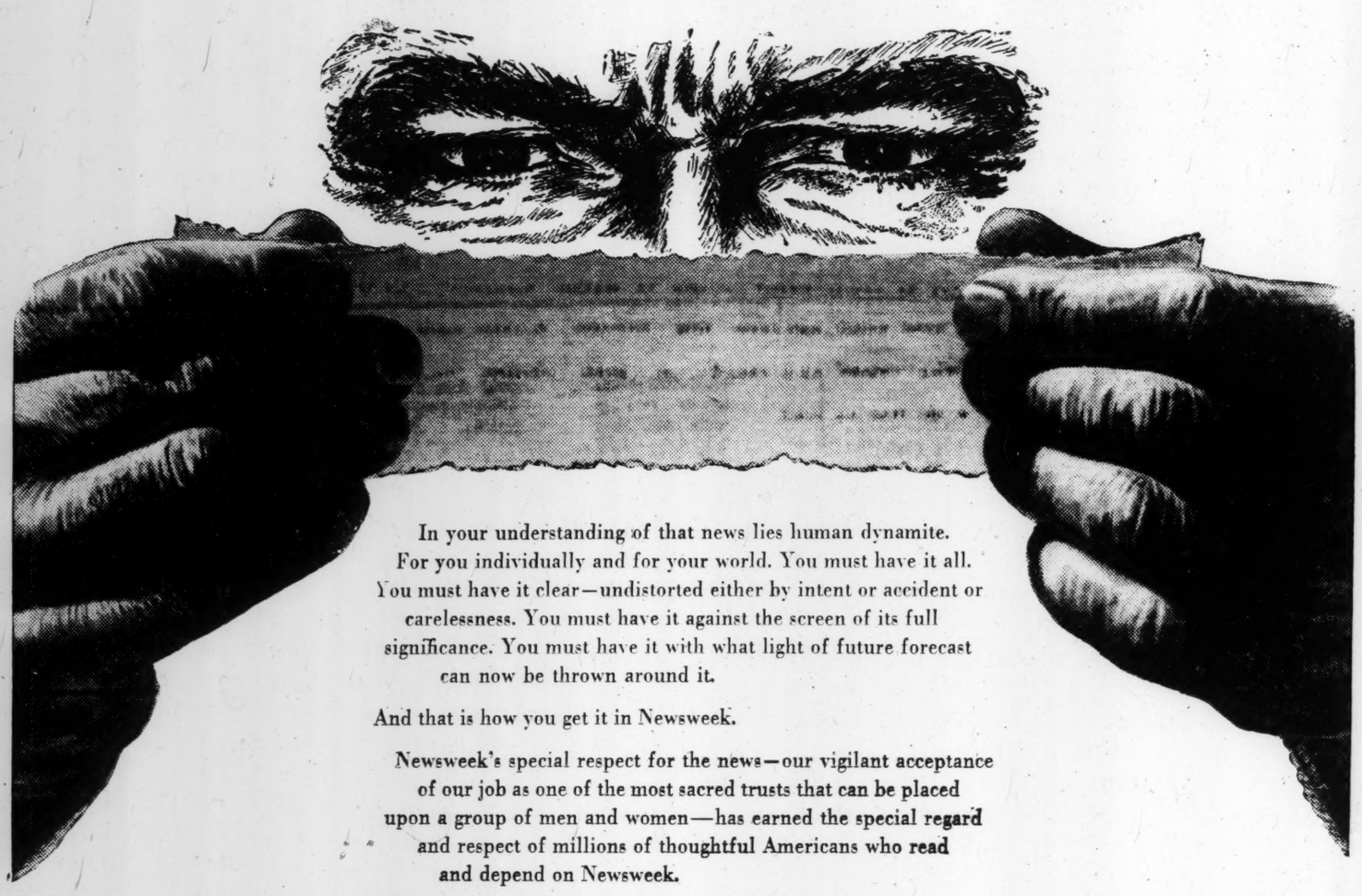

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Rockefeller Sees Time Here For Framing Peace Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 — The time to get agreement among the Allies on the principles and framework of the peace program is now while the fighting is still going on, in the opinion of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Speaking before the Board of Directors of the National War fund at the Board's semi-annual meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here yesterday, Mr. Rockefeller said that "as rapidly as conditions become fixed, just so rapidly do the chances of agreement diminish."

"Delay involves the risk of another Versailles," he warned.

Mr. Rockefeller spoke with Winthrop W. Aldrich, President of the Fund, before representatives from 32 States. He urged that all-out effort be maintained in war activities with the approach of victory. "To see it through," he stressed, "to preserve for all time the priceless values for which the the war has been fought, will take, with God's help, all the staying power of which we are capable."

The expanding war in the Pacific will create continued demand for such services as the United Service Organizations, United Seaman's Service, and War Prisoners' Aid, Mr. Alrich declared, adding that the task of the National War Fund will not end until all servicemen are back in their homes.

The meeting here coincided with the opening of most of the 10,000 Community War Fund campaigns in the 48 states and four territories.

Lack of Manpower On Some Railroads Of West Is Found

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 10 (AP)—Lack of manpower of railroads in eight Western states was disclosed as a vital weakness recently when Army movements to the Pacific theater were increased, says Col. W. H. Hastings, commanding officer of the 9th Transportation Zone.

He told railroad executives, representatives of railroad brotherhoods, railroad retirement board officers and War Manpower Commission and Office of Defense Transportation officials at a meeting yesterday that "the operating departments of several of the major systems found themselves almost unable to carry the load due to lack of manpower.

"The occurrences will become more frequent, and with the advent of all-out war in the Pacific after cessation of hostilities in Europe, the load will become so great compared with the manpower available that the most serious consequences cannot help but follow."

Colonel Hastings reported a shortage of 5,000 railroad workers in the Pacific Northwest and a deficit of twice this number in the Los Angeles area.

Californians Say Please To Obtain Dishwashers

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 10 (AP)—Large restaurant sign: "Dishwasher wanted—please, sir!"

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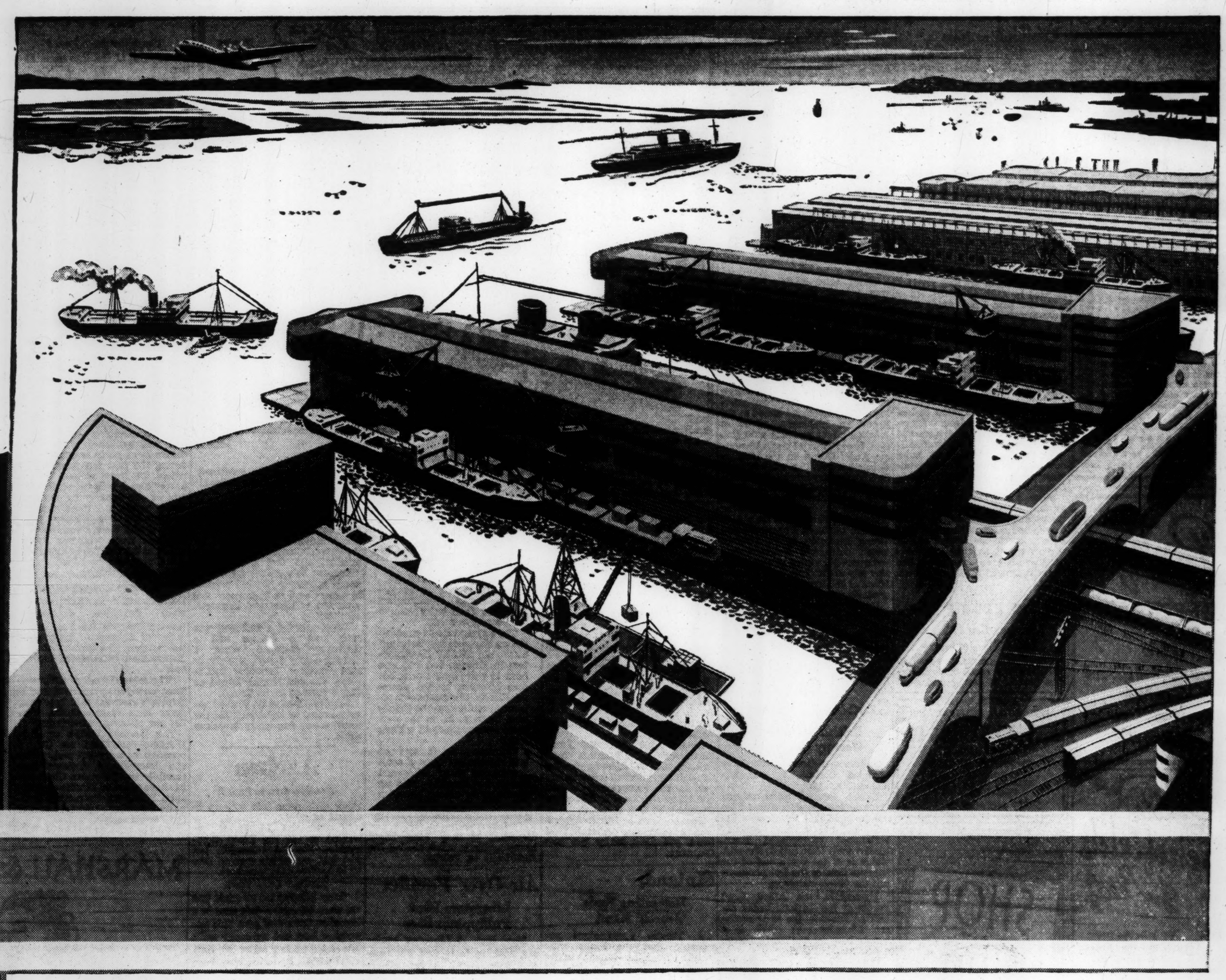

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When the peacetime merchant fleets again sail the ship lanes of the world and shippers and travelers once more are free to make their own selections for themselves or their goods—Boston *must* be ready to take its place among the great modern ports of the eastern seaboard.

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We of the New Haven Railroad have high hopes for Boston's future. We are going to establish a Foreign Traffic Department for the purpose of bringing new and more export and import traffic to the port of Boston.

This new department will have the assistance of our off-line traffic offices in Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Seattle and San Francisco, as well as offices throughout New England. It will be the objective of our Traffic Agents to *sell* the port of Boston to midwest and western shippers, and they will be a source of up-to-the-minute information regarding ship arrivals and departures. They will be backed by aggressive merchandising and advertising that will feature the natural advantages of shipping through Boston.

Obviously our interest in the port we serve centers largely around freight traffic. Like many other industries we are looking for new business to replace that resulting from military requirements. We believe a modern port will attract world export and import trade to Boston—and will result in increased traffic for our railroad.

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Yanks Give Aachen 24 Hours to Quit

Continued from Page 1

port said, and the correspondent wrote that American machine guns were on both tips of the gap, which also could be raked with mortar fire.

Meanwhile, Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's United States Third Army snapped a German bulge in the Nancy-Metz sector back into a straight line.

Elimination of this Nazi pocket was reported by an Associated Press correspondent, who said General Patton's forces had moved up into new positions extending from Fresnes-en-Saulnois, 15 miles north and east of Nancy, to Cheminot, 18 miles due north of Nancy.

American First Army troops, advancing toward Germany's industrial Ruhr and Rhineland, fought at the approaches to Duren and Jülich astride key highways to Cologne and Düsseldorf after thwarting repeated German attempts to relieve the Nazi garrison isolated in Aachen.

To the east, First Army units were threatening a break-through on a 20-mile front before Cologne, on the west bank of the Rhine, and Düsseldorf, at the gateway to the Ruhr Valley. In the drive toward these two cities, General Hodges' advance elements were reported engaged in spirited fighting before Duren and Jülich.

Duren is about 15 miles east of Aachen and 20 miles from Cologne. Jülich is northeast of Aachen and the junction point for a good, all-weather road running 26 miles northeast to Düsseldorf and another running 23 miles due east to Cologne.

More than 110 miles to the south, American Third Army troops cut 300 yards deeper into the underground defenses of Fort Driant, key to the French city of Metz. At Fort Driant, Doughboys armed with acetylene torches had to cut their way through five steel doors.

Communications From Serbia Cut

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 10

All German communications leading westward from Serbia and the Sandjak area have now been cut, a communiqué from Marshal Tito's headquarters reported today.

It added that Yugoslav patriots were engaged in heavy fighting with German troops evacuating Greece.

Baltic Front:

Soviets Cut Off 150,000 Germans

Russian vanguards have reached the Baltic sea south of the Prussian port of Memel, severing all landward escape routes for some 150,000 Germans in Latvia and Lithuania, a report from Moscow said Oct. 10.

This constituted an invasion of East Prussia, because the Memel territory—a long, narrow neck of land along the sea—was incorporated into the Reich in March, 1939. Hitler seized the area from Lithuania.

At midnight, the Kremlin had reported the Russians only 12 miles from the sizable seaport of Memel and driving swiftly.

Balkan Front:

Soviets 50 Miles From Budapest

Gen. Rodion Malinovsky's Russian forces are sweeping into northern Hungary.

There, after cutting the railway retreat routes behind the German and Hungarian forces in the northern Transylvania salient, the Russian spearhead thrust into the outskirts of the Magyar military training center of Debrecen. General advances on the looping front put the Russian forces withing 50 miles of Budapest.

Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's northward drive across flat grazing country appeared aimed at the Ruthenian highlands, where a junction might be made with Col. Gen. Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukrainian Army Group on the Czechoslovak border. The advance was through country inhabited by Magyar cowboys and shepherds.

At the same time, Marshal Malinovsky's southern wing crossed the Tisza River on a wide front in northern Yugoslavia and swung westward in an advance which outflanked Belgrade and endangered the third largest Yugoslav city of Subotica, with a population of 100,000, on the main Belgrade-Budapest railroad.

Prospects were reported good for bottling up most of the enemy forces in Transylvania and the Carpatho-Ukraine, which Hungary took from Czechoslovakia. This would permit Marshal Malinovsky to strike at ancient Budapest from three sides.

Greece:

British and Greeks Occupy Corinth

British and Greek forces have occupied Corinth, it was announced Oct. 10.

British forward units entered Corinth without opposition. Two hundred and fifty members of the collaborating Greek "security battalions" surrendered there. No Germans were met in the city, which is at the south end of the isthmus linking the Peloponnesus and the Greek mainland.

Meanwhile, the Allied Land Forces of the Adriatic began attacking Sarande, the little southern Albanian port which is a supply base for the Nazi garrison on the island of Corfu.

With the capture of Corinth, the Allied Command announced, Land Forces of the Adriatic now are in control of many communications in the Peloponnesus. Athens and Piraeus, its port, are only 40 miles distant.

In the advance to the isthmus of Corinth, the British found that retreating Germans had blown up bridges on the Patrai-Corinth road.

Map showing how South Greece has been freed: Page 8.

Air Over Reich:

Allies Continue Blitz on Ruhr

Numerous Allied air formations flew against the Germans at sunrise in continuance of the unprecedented daylight aerial offensive after the RAF executed a heavy night attack on the Ruhr steel capital of Bochum.

The British heavy bombers made a saturation attack on Bochum, a city of 303,000, dumping thousands of fire bombs and a profusion of explosives and set fires which glowed for many miles through layers of clouds and fog. The Nazis had spent a year rebuilding Bochum after the last heavy attack, on Sept. 29, 1943. Some major industries had been placed in working order again.

Bochum is a large rail center 65 miles northeast of invested Aachen, at the center of an area which produces nearly a third of all the Ruhr's coal.

Mosquitoes bombed the port of Wilhelmshafen.

About 1,100 8th Air Force Fortresses and Liberators from Britain, with 900 fighters, plowing through fog, attacked military targets in the Schweinfurt-Coblenz and Mainz regions of southwestern Germany on Oct. 9.

Five bombers and three fighters were missing, one of the lightest losses yet on a major run into Germany.

Finland:

Retreating Nazis 'Scorch' Kemi

A Finnish communiqué announced that the Finns were pressing after the Germans in the direction of Tervola on the road from Kemi to Rovaniemi.

Six miles north of Tornealv, the Finns captured Alavojakkala and "are still advancing," the bulletin said.

The harbor, railway station, and airport at Kemi, at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, were ruined by the Germans before they retreated, a Helsinki correspondent reported. Buildings in the district of Karihaara were reported burned, leaving 1,500 homeless. The dispatch said the Germans also destroyed their supply warehouses outside Kemi, and dumped locomotives, airplane motors, ammunition, radio apparatus, and cables into the harbor.

Nimitz Urges:

Shipyard Workers To Increase Output

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, appealed Oct. 9 for shipyard workers to increase their efforts.

"The Pacific Fleet is strong enough in combat vessels to go anywhere," Admiral Nimitz said, "but it requires logistic support.

"We've not got the shipping we need to meet all our demands. We need more cargo ships, transports, and landing craft.

"There must be no letdown in building ships of these certain types. We want shipyard workers, who have already accomplished miracles, to stay on the job.

"We are sure of victory, but upon the ships depends how soon it can be brought about."

Palaus:

Americans Land On Another Islet

A new landing in the southern Palaus is reported by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz. Elements of the 81st Army Division landed Oct. 8 on tiny Garakayo Islet, 2½ miles north of Peleliu in the southern Palaus. They quickly secured their beachhead and advanced inland against light opposition, Admiral Nimitz said in a communiqué.

Garakayo, 10th islet in the southern Palaus to be invaded by American forces, is a mile in diameter. It may have based heavy artillery which shelled the Americans on Peleliu.

Air Over Pacific:

Liberators Blast Philippines Base

More than 25 Liberator bombers, making their first big neutralization strike at Zamboanga, important seaplane base and second largest city of Mindanao in the southern Philippines, set huge fires along the waterfront and around "other targets." Allied headquarters in New Guinea announced.

The heavy bombers were protected by a screen of fighter planes, despite the long overwater hop, but they met no air resistance. Antiaircraft fire was ineffective.

The fighters made strafing runs at minimum altitude. Six float planes were destroyed in the harbor. A 1,000-ton vessel was set afire, along with two small freighters and a barge.

In other raids, Liberators and Mitchells, supported by Lightnings, ranged through the Indies on hit-run raids.

The Liberators bombed Balikpapan, the Borneo oil center that produced about 15 per cent of Japanese aviation gasoline until it became the target of recent American attacks. In the latest raid, on Oct. 7, fires were started in the refinery area.

Mitchells raided Celebes, destroying 10 buildings and six warehouses and damaging the shipbuilding center on near-by Sanana Island.

Italy:

Allied Artillery Commands Key Road

Rain, mud, and stiff German resistance have virtually halted the Allied advance toward the Po River in Italy, but the Fifth Army's heavy artillery now is keeping the Bologna-Rimini highway under systematic fire, Allied Headquarters disclosed.

British Eighth Army troops already are astride this highway at the Adriatic end of the Allied line, but it still is of vital importance to Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring in maneuvering his strong forces laterally between the Eighth and Fifth Armies.

Tokyo Claims:

U. S. Destroyer And Carrier Sunk

Tokyo Radio claimed, without confirmation, that a United States aircraft carrier and destroyer were sunk and others damaged.

The radiocasts, intercepted by the Federal Communications Commission, said that a week ago "Japanese submarines attacked a group of enemy aircraft carriers in waters east of Halmahera and sank one of them and destroyed another."

Tokyo asserted a destroyer was sunk and a cruiser and a destroyer damaged when a "strong enemy force" of eight or nine warships, including battleships, attacked Marcus Island on Oct. 8 (United States Time).

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz' announcement of the attack did not mention any damage to American ships.

War Correspondents Transferred to Paris

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 10

The press section of Supreme Allied Headquarters moved to Paris today with 45 war correspondents.

The correspondents attended the regular morning "briefing" at the old SHAEF Headquarters in Britain, and had one hour to write their stories before boarding special planes for France. The customary afternoon conference was scheduled for 5 p. m. at the new press headquarters in a Paris hotel.

"Moving closer to the front will shorten our lines of communication many miles and should considerably speed up the relay of official news," a SHAEF spokesman said.

Aachen

Continued from Page 1

stuck their arms half way up in a kind of salute.

"I told the Lieutenant we wanted to see the Troop Commander. He didn't answer, but just told one of his men to take us to another command post.

Another Long Walk

"They blindfolded us again and we were off again—this time to a Battalion Command post. This was another long and zig-zaggy walk. We ended up in a cellar this time. At this place, we saw a Lieutenant who was a Battalion Adjutant.

"I gave hi mtwo envelopes, each one addressed both to the German Commander of Aachen and to the Burgomeister and told him to give them to his commanding officer.

"The German Lieutenant asked me, 'How long have we bot?' I told him it was right there in the papers, I told him it was for the commandant to say and that if we did have a reply, he was to send it to us the same way we had sent these papers to him. They were polite but very formal. When we

"Back at the underpass, they left, they shook hands.

took off our blindfoids and gave us back our white flag. One of the Germans said: 'Auf Wiedersehen' as we left."

Revere Made Small Arms

Paul Revere was one of the earliest Army ordnance gunsmiths and ammunition makers. When the American Revolution came along, Paul found the Colonial Army in great need of gunpowder and cannon, not silver tankards and teapots, so he immediately turned his abilities to the war effort.

Closing Avenues of Escape

By a Staff Artist

War on All Fronts Pushed

Allied lines, indicated by black line, are shown closing in relentlessly on Germany from west, east, and south. Arrows show points of main advance in today's operations on the combined fronts in the all-out drive for victory. National frontiers are those of 1939.

Allied Terms for Bulgaria In Process of Completion

Continued from Page 1

the expense of the oppressed Allies.

This latter issue has undoubtedly postponed armistice terms up to now. Not so long ago, some reports maintained, Bulgar and Greek Partisans intended to administer parts of Thrace which the Bulgars had seized in 1941.

This was interpreted by some as meaning that Bulgaria hoped thereby to get recognition of its claims to an outlet to the Aegean Sea at Dede Agatch.

Integrity of Greece

Whatever the truth of this report, here in London it is now declared that Greek Communists have telegraphed the Papandreou Government denying any plans for such a joint administration.

This is all advantageous to Soviet-British relations in the Balkans since Britain has always stressed the importance of the integrity of Greece.

In this connection, it is worth noting the correspondence between Georgi Dimitrov, famous at the Reichstag trial in Berlin in 1933 and leading Communist Party official in Moscow for the Balkans on the one hand, and the Central Committee of Bulgarian Workers Party [Communists] on the other.

It was published in Rabotnichesko Delo, party organ in Sofia, during the past few days. In his letters Dimitrov stresses to the party "that it is in the vital interests of our country to avoid all which would aid those opposing co-operation and destroy while there is still time all provocative intrigues from whatever source aimed at the creation of misunderstanding among the Allies. . . .

Work of Enlightenment

"The clearest causes of our national miseries in recent decades were Bulgarian chauvinism, greater Bulgaria ideology, and a policy of Bulgarian hegemony in the Balkans. The bearers of such disease must be rendered innocuous.

"The colossal work of enlightenment among the people and intelligentsia is essential so as to destroy every trace of chauvinism. Here lies one of our greatest tasks."

The Workers Party's reply to Dimitrov published on Oct. 5 promises to carry out such policy and interestingly discloses how carefully the Bulgarian Communists have followed Dimitrov's guidance. "On your instructions" appears a number of times in text of the Party's reply.

It is also obvious that inside Bulgaria today all parties, not only the Communists, are seeking to win the ear of Moscow. Thus the Zveno Party, civilian group which through years has hardly been as outstanding as the Communist Party, declared in a manifesto at its conference on Oct. 1 last, "The present position is now different [from the past]. Nothing will be undertaken without the masses, nothing against them.

"The masses alone provide the measure of our political tactics and possibilities. . . . In our orientation toward the masses we have found ourselves nearest to Extreme Left and this orientation is final, broad, and comprehensive."

Prisoner of Nazis Sends Red Cross $50

HARTINGTON, Neb., Oct. 9 (AP) —The Hartington Chapter of the Red Cross received a $50 contribution today from Lieut. Donald Haverman, prisoner of war in Germany. Forwarded through relatives in Hartington, the contribution came with a note explaining the International Red Cross was making a drive in his camp and the $50 was his token of appreciation.

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Berle Text Is Said to Disprove Any Inclination to Communism

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—Reference to the statement of Adolf A. Berle Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, before the Temporary National Economic Committee, May 23, 1939, quoted by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey in his radio address Saturday night to support his contention that the Administration is Communist-inclined, sent Washington observers into the record. They hold that Mr. Berle's statement shows a different interpretation when the extract is read in its full context.

The quoted sentence was:

"Over a period of years, the Government will gradually come to own most of the productive plants of the United States."

The quotation was offered as indicating Mr. Berle favored this outcome.

Actually, it is argued here, when the sentence is quoted in context, it becomes a warning against such a development.

Pertinent quotations from the memorandum submitted by Mr. Berle follow:

Where Real Danger Lies

"If it be true as apparently it is, that the private capital markets are not providing the necessary flow of capital toward actual construction of tangible economic wealth, and in place of it the Government is undertaking to do the job, we have to face certain definite effects.

"The danger of a breakdown in the Government credit . . . has been wholly overstressed. . . .

"The real danger lies elsewhere. There is first, the fact that the wealth-creating power of the Government is relatively limited. . . . If therefore wealth is to be created by creation of Government debt, the scope of Government enterprise must be largely increased. Briefly, the Government will have to enter into the direct financing of activities now supposed to be private; and a continuance of that financing must be inevitably that the Government ultimately will control and own those activities.

"Put differently, if the Government undertakes to create wealth by using its own credit at the rate of four billions or so a year, and if its work is well done, the Government will be acquiring direct productive mechanisms at the rate of four billions' worth a year thereabouts.

Gradual Government Absorption

"Over a period of years, the Government will gradually come to own most of the productive plants of the United States. . . .

"In a democratic organization of economy, the obvious end should be to permit and require private initiative to do as much of the work as it can. . . .

"The conclusion seems inevitable. Either we are on the eve of a change in our financial system, or we are on the eve of a change in our social system."

In his oral testimony before Senators O'Mahoney, Borah and others, Mr. Berle made plain that what he advocated was a change "in our financial system" in order to prevent a change "in our social system."

"We still entertain the hope," he said at one point, "that we shall eventually find ways of doing the bulk of the work that the country needs to be done privately, and that, of course, happens to be our problem."

'Sectionalism Gone Mad' Says Saltonstall of Plant Freeze

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—Republican Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts last night termed "sectionalism gone mad" the plan of a Senate committee headed by Senator Pat McCarran (D), of Nevada, to freeze reconversion of Government-owned war plants in northeastern states.

He called instead for "a program of stimulation and aid to private industry in planning its own part in the reconversion."

Senator McCarran is chairman of the Special Committee studying decentralization of industry.

Governor Saltonstall addressed the opening rally of Washington Dewey-Bricker backers from the same rostrum in the Hotel Statler where President Roosevelt opened his re-election campaign in a speech to the Teamsters Union Sept. 23.

In a prepared speech released by the Dewey-Bricker committee Governor Saltonstall cited "a few things the people of our country are demanding and not getting." These, he said, are:

"A sane, energetic government policy to speed up, and carry out, without inexcusable injury to either big or little business, the disposition of government plants, the disposal of government surpluses, the elimination of war inventories—all to permit a prompt reconversion from war to peacetime production.

"A program of stimulation and aid to private industry in planning its own part in the reconversion. What the Government seems to have in mind is just the opposite. Democratic Senator McCarran's committee report to freeze conversion of Government-owned plants in Massachusetts and other northeastern states while permitting other areas to get a head start is the most brazen example I have ever seen of sectionalism gone mad and Government meddling at the expense of workers.

"Sound government fiscal policies that will encourage risk capital, permit the states to carry out their own proper responsibilities, and allow individuals to plan for the future in their own lives.

"An end to over-centralized bureaucratic control; an end to government hand-outs with federal officials dictating to local authorities; an end to the stifling of individual initiative and independence."

He also advocated "broader social security."

Governor Saltonstall urged that in the current campaign, in which he is a candidate for the U. S. Senate, persons "stop discussing what happened in 1932 or before."

"Let us quit calling each other names," he implored. "This is 1944. There is plenty to occupy us all in deciding how we are going to settle the difficulties of today and tomorrow."

Work-or-Fight Draft Rule Is Eased for Men 38 and Up

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—National Selective Service today ordered an end to the "limited service" classification for draft registrants, and took action to halt the re-induction of veterans who have been honorably discharged from military service.

In still another change in regulations, draft headquarters ruled that men of 38 and over henceforth will be placed in Class 4-A, instead of 1-A-H. Although this change is mainly a formality to simplify draft rules, it takes some "work or fight" pressure off men of that age by removing them from a classification technically subject to call.

Registrants in the 4-A group previously have been 45 and older. Placement of men 38 and up in this category means they cannot be called for service without a blanket change in draft procedure for the entire 38-45 age group.

Abolition of 1-A-(L) covering men who are physically acceptable for limited duty only was ordered because the Army and Navy have not made calls for limited service registrants since June.

"The local boards will reopen the classification of all such registrans who have heretofore been placed in Class 1-A-(L) and the registrants will be classified into other deferred classifications," Selective Service said.

All servicemen discharged under honorable conditions will be retained in Class 1-C, local boards were notified. This is the classification given all men who enter the Army and Navy. Continuation in 1-C after discharge means that veterans will not be called again since they are, in the eyes of Selective Service, still in the armed forces.

Previously, only registrants who had been discharged for physical or mental disability were retained in Class 1-C, all other discharged men being classified into other groups.

Although there is no official estimate of the number of men called up for service after a previous discharge, there are known to have been cases in which men discharged for physical reasons have been re-inducted after a new medical examination.

Petrillo Board Refuses to End Record Ban Without Contract

CHICAGO, Oct. 10 —Replying to President Roosevelt's request to lift a ban on making recordings, the Executive Board of the American Federation of Musicians declared today the ban could be removed only if two companies that have not signed contracts would enter into agreements with the union.

James C. Petrollo, head of the musicians' organization, made pubic copies of a nine-page telegram he addressed to President Roosevelt at the conclusion of Board sessions. The message set forth in part:

"As a matter of fairness, there there is only one solution to this problem which the Federattion can accept, and that is for these two companies [RCA-Victor and Columbia] to sign the same contract as the 105 other companies have signed if they wish our members to work for them in making recordings and transcriptions. . . .

"If these companies are anxious to make records for civilian use and desirous of procuring the services of musicians affiliated with the American Federation of Musicians, in justice and fairness they ought to do so by agreeing to the same terms and conditions as the 105 of their competitors have agreed to and under which our members are now working," the telegram set forth.

The President appealed to Mr. Petrillo personally last week after tthe Government had decided it could not make the union lift the prohibition on members making recordings.

The ban was issued Aug. 1, 1942. The National War Labor Board order for removal of the restritcion was issued last June 15, but the union has ignored it. Fred M. Vinson, Stabilization Director, decided subsequently the union's noncompliance with the NWLB directive was not unduly impeding the war effort."

★ ★ ★

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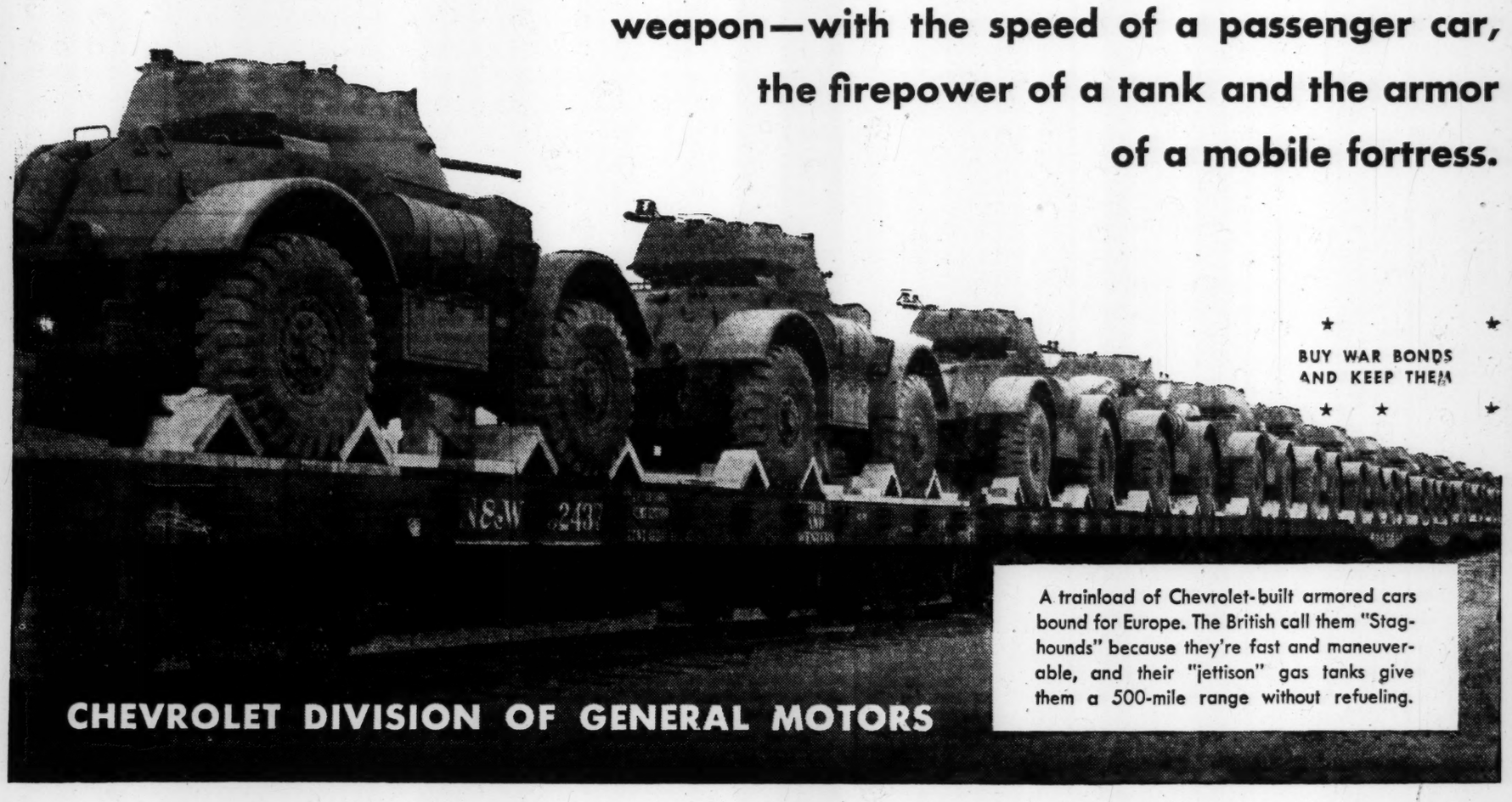

★ ★ BUY WAR BONDS AND KEEP THEM ★ ★ ★

A trainload of Chevrolet-built armored cars bound for Europe. The British call them "Staghounds" because they're fast and maneuverable, and their "jettison" gas tanks give them a 500-mile range without refueling.

CHEVROLET DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS

The Home Forum

The Lord's Prayer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE OFTEN hears it said that the war has brought people closer to God. It is asserted that life on the battle fronts and the separation from loved ones have led people to seek help and comfort from a higher source outside themselves.

While this may be true, it is also true that many individuals find themselves at a loss to know how to commune with God. They are like Job when he exclaimed, "Oh that I knew where I might find him" (Job 23:3), or like that disciple of Jesus who humbly asked, "Lord, teach us to pray" (Luke 11:1). Christ Jesus compassionately complied with this request for instruction, and gave to the world that norm of all true prayer, the Lord's Prayer.

A perusal of the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, will show that she laid great stress on the Lord's Prayer. Not only do we find many references to it in her works, but she has also given an interpretation of it in great simplicity, spirituality, and beauty of language. This spiritual interpretation is found in the chapter on Prayer in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy. Here she makes the comforting statement (*ibid.*, p. 16), "Our Master said, 'After this manner therefore pray ye,' and then he gave that prayer which covers all human needs."

* * *

Whatever our problem may be, whether it has been caused by the war, whether it is one of business, whether it relates to human relationship, or concerns our health, we can at all times turn to the Lord's Prayer, confident that a right apprehension of it, as well as a correct application of its Principle, will dissolve our difficulty.

Is it possible, then, to dwell too much on the Lord's Prayer, or to contemplate and study it too often? In her sermon, "Christian Healing" (pp. 15 and 16), Mrs. Eddy has written, "The Lord's Prayer, understood in its spiritual sense, and given its spiritual version, can never be repeated too often for the benefit of all who, having ears, hear and understand."

She makes another outstanding reference to the Lord's Prayer on page 14 of Science and Health, where she says, "The Lord's Prayer is the prayer of Soul, not of material sense." The words as such, or the unthinking repetition of them, have no power to solve problems or to heal the sick. The efficacy of the Lord's Prayer depends on the fervency, the sincerity, the honesty, and the spiritual understanding with which it is used.

If the Lord's Prayer is "the prayer of Soul" instead of "material sense," it must be the prayer of absolute Truth; and in fact that is what it is. These affirmations lift us above the material sense of things into the beauty and freedom of the realm of Spirit, where all our problems are already met, in accordance with the Scriptural statement, "Before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear" (Isaiah 65:24).

* * *

A noteworthy reference to the Lord's Prayer in Science and Health is the following (p. 16): "Only as we rise above all material sensuousness and sin, can we reach the heaven-born aspiration and spiritual consciousness, which is indicated in the Lord's Prayer and which instantaneously heals the sick."

The instantaneous healing of the sick is open to those who would fulfill the conditions stipulated, namely, to "rise above all material sensuousness and sin." The truth of this statement was proved in the experience of the writer when a member of his family was suffering great pain. He gave earnest consideration to the Lord's Prayer with its spiritual interpretation as given by Mrs. Eddy. In less than fifteen minutes the patient was free from pain, was healed. Here was certain proof that the Lord's Prayer is founded on divine Principle, the Principle which overrules preconceived notions and material sense, and which is "no respecter of persons."

The Lord's Prayer with its spiritual interpretation rests on the allness of God. In order to pray the Lord's Prayer intelligently and effectively, we must understand God as Life, Truth, and Love, as our loving Father-Mother, on whom we can rely with confidence and assurance as the Master did when he prayed (Matthew 6:13), "Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

"What is this healing prayer?"

¶ The practical results of Christian Science have impressed vast numbers of people, including many natural scientists, clergymen and physicians. The Christian Science textbook,

Science and Health

with Key to the Scriptures
by Mary Baker Eddy,

fully explains the prayer, the manner of thinking which produces these results—heals the sick, supplies the needy, binds "up the brokenhearted," releases men and women of all sorts into greater usefulness, security, and satisfaction.

¶ The book is enabling people in all walks of life—in military service and out of it—to prove Jesus' words: "Ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full."

¶ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in brown, blue, or black morocco leather at $5—thumb-indexed, $7.50—and it is available also in other editions at other prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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A catalog of all the works of Mrs. Eddy will be sent on request

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"BIRD'S NEST": *A Painting by William Henry Hunt*

WILLIAM HENRY HUNT (1790-1864) was an English landscape painter, a pupil of John Varley, who treated, in his earlier days, a great many architectural themes. These were made in good clean washes of aquarelle, enforced with pen outline.

But Hunt was known especially for his pictures of birds' nests, painted with a meticulous and a gentle hand. He was not thrifty with the brush; on the contrary, he dwelt lovingly on every small detail. John Ruskin knew the work of Hunt well and, in "Modern Painters," compared it with the accomplishments of contemporaries. "Hunt, I think, fails, and fails only in foliage; fails as the Daguerreotype fails from overfidelity; for foliage will *not* be imitated, it must be reasoned out and suggested; yet Hunt is the only man we have who can paint the real leaf green under sunlight, and, in this respect his trees are delicious,—summer itself." Later, Ruskin compliments Hunt for his modesty and restraint: "William Hunt, when I asked him one day why he put on such and such a color, answered, 'I don't know, I am just *aiming* at it.'"

"Bird's Nest" does not bear out such approximation. From our point of view today, Hunt overreached the target in clarity and definition of statement.

D. A.

When the Open Door Tempts You

"WHEN I HAD BEEN in London a year or two," a friend of mine wrote the other day, *à propos de bottes*, "and the place, with its hordes, was become less strange and less formidable to me, I began to discover it for myself. Gradually the towering cliffs resolved themselves into houses . . . each with a character and each hiding a mystery. Childe Harold to the Dark Tower came! I knew one from the other by sight. I read through the shut doors. I saw through the blank windows. Not a house upon my daily road but held a drama or promised a tragedy . . . " and so on.

I quote him because he gives me the clue to an essential distinction between town and country, town life and country life, which is that in the one all the doors are shut, in the other all are open.

That little fact in itself explains much; it is also true that something is needed to account for it. It drapes, at once, the town in mystery . . . it provides a large measure of the attraction which it has always had for our village young men and women. They go up, gape about, drift from street to street among all those blank, blind, dumb housefronts—shut doors, with grim knockers; sometimes a whole crop of little bells running up the doorpost like brass toadstools; and what names to them, too—Jablonsky, Issipoff, Mme. Cornelius, Mulligan—names like those! No wonder if we are absorbed in such things. . . .

Village doorways have their enchantments, too; cottage doors open to the sun, with the dog asleep on the flagged path and the cat tucked up on the door-mat. You may go along an entire street of such hospitable, confiding houses, and see practically all that they have to show you. A white-faced clock against the wall, two china zebras on the mantelpiece, or a shining shepherdess in blue and lustre; a checked tablecloth with a loaf of bread on it . . . meek magic, but it warms the heart. . . .

We are hospitable in the country, we are friendly, we plume ourselves upon our good manners, but we have our conventions like other people—only they are different. One of them is that we don't like to be seen at meals. I have sometimes put that down to the survival of a genuine wild instinct—it survives in dogs and cats—to a remote antiquity of our race, when to be seen with a meal was to be seen with the most valuable thing in the world. True, that is going back to the First Stone Age, and allowing a liberal span to tradition—nevertheless, it is as I say. We don't like it. We sit distrait and uncomfortable. Conversation languishes; we don't go on eating. We see fat coagulating on the plate's edge; we leave the pudding bubbling to rags in the pot. It is the height of bad manners with us to intrude at such times.

Another thing: if you are so good as to call upon us, we vastly prefer to see you in the afternoon. That, we understand, is also the town custom; yet in the country how often do town people ignore it. If the fish aren't rising, or there's too much dew for lawn tennis, "Let's go and call on dear old Mrs. So-and-so," or "that pretty girl who married the baker the other day." And they do it.

But we are busy in the morning, have a hundred things to do. We are in aprons, our hair is not done; we may be washing, or hanging out clothes, scrubbing a floor. . . . We are all alone, the parlour chairs want dusting. When the open door tempts you, you ought to remember these little things. —From "Wiltshire Essays," by MAURICE HEWLETT. (New York: Oxford University Press. 1921.)

Fadervor

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

MAN HØRER ofte, at der bliver sagt, at Krigen har bragt Folk nærmere til Gud. Der hævdes, at Livet ved Krigsfronterne, samt Adskillelsen fra Slægt og Venner, har faaet mange Mennesker til at søge Hjælp og Trost hos en højere Kilde uden for dem selv.

Medens dette maaske er sandt, saa er det ogsaa sandt, at mange Mennesker slet ikke ved, hvorledes de kan tale med Gud. De er ligesom Job, da han udbrød: "Ak, vidste jeg Vej til at finde ham" (Jobs Bog 23:3), eller ligesom den af Jesu Disciple, som ydmygt spurgte: "Herre! lær os at bede" (Lukas-Evangeliet 11:1). Kristus Jesus efterkom kærligt denne Anmodning om Undervisning og gav Verden den Norm for al sand Bøn, som kaldes Fadervor.

En Gennemlæsning af de Værker, som er skrevet af Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Kristen Videnskab, vil vise, at hun lagde stor Vægt paa Fadervor. Vi finder ikke alene mange Henvisninger til det i hendes Værker, men hun har ogsaa givet en Fortolkning af det, som præges af stor Tydelighed, Aandelighed og Sprogskønhed. Denne aandelige Fortolkning findes i Kapitlet om Bøn i Kristen Videnskabs Lærebog *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* af Mrs. Eddy. Heri giver hun den trøstende Erklæring (*ibid.*, S. 16): "Vor Mester sagde: 'Derfor skulle I bede saaledes,' og saa gav han den Bøn, som dækker alle menneskelige Behov."

* * *

Hvad end vort Problem er, om det er opstaaet paa Grund af Krigen, om det er et Forretningsproblem, om det har med menneskelige Slægtskabsforhold at gøre, eller om det angaar vort Helbred, saa kan vi til alle Tider vende os til Fadervor overbevist om, at en rigtig Forstaaelse af det, saa vel som en rigtig Anvendelse af dets Princip, vil løse vor Vanskelighed.

Er det da muligt at dvæle for meget ved Fadervor eller at tænke paa og at studere det for ofte? I sin Prædiken *Christian Healing* [Kristen Helbredelse] har Mrs. Eddy skrevet (S. 15 og S. 16): "Naar Fadervor bliver forstaaet i sin aandelige Betydning og givet sin aandelige Fortolkning, kan det aldrig blive gentaget for ofte til Gavn for alle dem, der har Øren og hører og forstaar."

Hun giver en anden fremtrædende Henvisning til Fadervor paa Side 14 i *Science and Health*, hvor hun siger: "Fadervor er Sjælens Bøn og ikke den materielle Sansnings Bøn." Ordene i sig selv, eller tankeløs Gentagelse af dem, har ingen Magt til at løse Problemer eller til at helbrede de syge. Fadervors Virkekraft beror paa den Inderlighed, Oprigtighed og Ærlighed og aandelige Forstaaelse, med hvilken det bliver brugt.

Dersom Fadervor er "Sjælens Bøn" i Stedet for "den materielle Sansnings Bøn", saa maa det være den absolutte Sandheds Bøn; og det er, hvad det i Virkeligheden er. Disse Forsikringer løfter os op over den materielle Opfattelse af Tingene og op til Aandens Riges Skønhed og Frihed, hvor alle vore Problemer allerede er løst, i Overensstemmelse med den bibelske Erklæring: "Forend de kalder, svarer jeg; endnu mens de taler, hører jeg" (Esajas 65:24).

* * *

En Henvisning til Fadervor i *Science and Health*, som det er værd at lægge Mærke til, er denne (S. 16): "Kun efter som vi rejser os op over al materiel Sanselighed og Synd, kan vi naa den himmelbaarne Higen og aandelige Bevidsthed, som angives i Fadervor, og som øjeblikkelig helbreder de syge."

Øjeblikkelig Helbredelse af de syge er opnaaelig for dem, som vil opfylde de fastsatte Betingelser, nemlig, at "rejse sig op over al materiel Sanselighed og Synd". Sandheden af denne Erklæring blev bevist i en Erfaring, som denne Artikels Forfatter havde, da et Medlem af hans Familie led frygtelige Smerter. Han studerede alvorligt Fadervor med dets aandelige Fortolkning, som Mrs. Eddy har givet. Paa mindre end femten Minutter var Patienten fri for Smerte og var helbredt. Her var et sikkert Bevis paa, at Fadervor er grundlagt paa det guddommelige Princip, det Princip som sejrer over forudfattede Meninger og materiel Sansning, og som ikke "anser Personer".

Fadervor med dets aandelige Fortolkning er bygget paa Guds Althed. For at kunne bede Fadervor forstandigt og virkningsfuldt, maa vi forstaa Gud som Liv, Sandhed og Kærlighed og som vor elskede Fader-Moder, paa hvem vi kan stole med Tillid og Forsikring, ligesom Mesteren gjorde, da han bad (Matthæus-Evangeliet 6:13): "Dit er Riget og Magten og Æren i Evighed."

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faas ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Portrait From a Mountain School

HER EYES were a green-blue and, when she raised her head, they looked out steadily under level brows. Their exact shade had always puzzled me. It was just before the end of the noon hour at the mountain-center school, where we both were teaching, and I was sitting in front of her at a desk in her empty classroom. A pile of papers lay on her table, those inevitable lessons that a conscientious teacher must correct. As I watched the earnest expression on her young face, the meticulous fashion with which she read through each page of childish scrawl, my mind wandered to the first time I saw her.

She had come into my room, at the beginning of the semester, to take me to lunch. Although she appeared no older than my upper classmen, yet it was easy to tell, the moment she entered the door, that she was not a high-school student. She stepped up to my desk and introduced herself. It seemed that the principal had asked her to accompany the new teacher to the community house.

* * *

As we climbed up the hill of the campus that day, a drizzly mist rolled down off the Smokies into the tight little cove, and my companion had her hands deep in her raincoat pockets. A red-lined hood had tumbled back against her shoulders, making a frame for her light brown hair. She carried herself in a sure-footed, independent way as would a pioneer, but there was also a certain hesitancy towards the unknown in her manner. It seemed to me that there was some precious quality in this girl which time and experience would bring out.

We walked along the gravelled path past the frame buildings and joined the other teachers in the dining-room at the club house. Although there was much idle chatter at the long table, she contributed little to the conversation. While the days passed and I settled into my job, I saw more of her. So absorbed was I in bringing back to mind the intricacies of quadratic equations, problems in two unknowns, theorems and corollaries of geometry, that it took me some time to realize the enormity of my friend's task.

* * *

Five mornings a week, she confronted a room of a half a hundred restless young people, belonging to the seventh and eighth grades. During the long school day, it was her responsibility to see that part of this group were quietly studying while she taught the others. Her one free period from this double duty was when I took the eighth graders for arithmetic. They alone were a handful, and I often pondered how their regular teacher managed with twice their number.

As time went on and our work brought us closer, I learned more about her. She told me how determined she had been to have her own education, what a struggle it was to get back and forth the long distance from her father's farm to the county high school. Then came the two hurried years at normal college, where she had been taught only what she must in turn teach, instead of developing her own talents in studies of her choice. This job at the community center was her first. I wondered if this was the end of her ambitions, a county teacher at a mediocre salary.

* * *

It had concerned me to see a worried, frustrated look creeping into those blue eyes when the first tests and reports of the term were made out. Alone she was coping with a problem that should have been shared by others who were older than she. By an unfortunate arrangement, the grammar-school on the far side of the campus was too small to house the last grades. Consequently, they were in the high-school building, not under the immediate jurisdiction of their own principal.

When these younger students passed through the halls, they banged doors, talked loudly and conducted themselves in a most unrestrained manner. Gradually a change seemed to come over their teacher. A steady glint of determination shone in her eyes. Maybe it helped somewhat that she began to talk her difficulties over with me. By a tacit agreement, we put gentle but firm pressure on the most lively of her pupils.

* * *

As I looked at her this noon, I knew that was not the real reason for her new reassurance. It was something in the girl herself. The fire of experience was beginning to temper her character into a flawless crystal. Now the semester was drawing to a close and those young square shoulders of my fellow-worker were held straight. A look of confidence lay in her eyes. She had the poise that comes from pride in accomplishing what had once appeared to be an impossible feat.

The discipline of her classroom ran smoothly. The eighth and seventh graders moved quietly through the halls. I glanced around at the walls of the room. They were nicely decorated with charts and maps, illustrated booklets and folders on various subjects, pages of original poetry, all the work of her children.

Outside, above the noisy running creek that tumbled down through the cove, we could hear the shouts and laughter from the playground. Across the stream, the almost perpendicular slope of a mountain arose sharply from the valley floor. So high was it against the sun that, early in the afternoon, it began to cast its shadow on the hollow beneath. Over it and beyond many other like ridges, lay the outer world.

* * *

My gaze returned to the room and to the sturdy little figure before me. Now that we were looking forward to another school term, I asked the question: "What are you going to do next year?"

She never hesitated. Her firm chin uptilted. Her eyes were bright with anticipation. "Get more education. I have had one of the hardest jobs in the whole school and I was paid the least. I've saved most of my salary and I'm going to work in the cannery this summer. Next year I'm going to University. I'm going to educate myself now and some day I'll be a real teacher!"

Suddenly, as she spoke, I knew what her eyes were like. They were the color of one of the precious stones of her own native mountains, the steady true blue of the far ridges, the soft green of the near slopes, the Beryl. And that is her name.

MARGARET WATERS.

In Celebration

A portent hangs banner on the maple.
The king of weather makes ready
For annual celebration of harvest
And his forerunners even now arrive
To gild the valley with golden tent
And canopy.

MERAB EBERLE

Foot Notes

Ever the sand shifts
while the wave lifts high
its spindrift rune.
Wind stipples
both wave and dune.
Sandpipers play
their piquant tune,
while out at sea
the sea gull slides
down waves of wind
to those of water.

Beach plums ripen
in the sun.
bayberries bare
their sharp-sweet scent
in cooling ripples
as wind goes
over the sand dune
scuffing its toes.

DAVID HUDSON

Spring Brought the Travelers

SPRING CAME ON about as usual, bringing cormorants and loons, pert little kingfishers with their startling chitter, and blue herons that built their nests on the tops of the great spruces. It brought rains and fog and freshets. Sap flowed from the maples. Villagers burned the brush that had banked their houses. Farmers plowed their fields and planted their turnips and potatoes. Fishermen uncovered their boats, painted and calked them, and began to tinker with their engines. May flowers appeared, pink and fragrant, in sheltered spots, and pussywillows pushed their way out of their tender husks. Spring brought open roads, too, and travelers.

A good many of these were drummers, who either drove their own horses from place to place or hired transportation from the livery stables along their route. Those who sold standard stock were only a few hours in each village, while those who had samples to display stayed longer. There was hardly a night that we didn't have one or more of them registered at the American House. . . .

Most of the men who came were sensible and industrious. Feeling sorry for anyone who had to be away from home, my mother went out of her way to make them comfortable. They, in turn, were sociable and obliging. Although the stock they sold to our stores was conservative, they were always glad to show us samples of what people in the city were wearing. Mr. Wass showed us the first pumps we had ever seen. Miss Treworgy created her own styles, and without Mr. Wiswell we should never have known about the latest hats from Paris. Brims were being turned down, he said, and crowns made larger. It was going to be a great year for plumes and fur beavers. (This was nice to know even if we did expect to be wearing stocking caps.) Mr. Dorrity let us finger samples of chiffon, georgette, charmeuse, and crêpe-de-chine.

A number of them had interesting things to tell us. Mr. York of Sozodont had watched one of the early flights of the Wright brothers. (Yes, he had seen it with his own eyes, a machine flying.) . . . Mr. Green of Oolong Tea had heard the singer John McCormack and seen a beautiful new actress named Ethel Barrymore in a play called *The Silver Box*. Mr. Dobbs . . . had been in New York on the day the first wireless message went through to Chicago. He and my father liked to discuss politics together. He was a Republican and my father a Democrat, so they seldom agreed on anything. But there was always William Randolph Hearst to talk about. Strikes and the new movement toward national prohibition. And suffrage.—From "The American House," by VIRGINIA CHASE. (New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce. 1944.)

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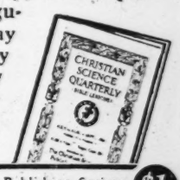

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1944

Efficient Use of Manpower and Wartime Controls Urged for China

U. S. Demobilization Plan Geared to Fall of Japan

General Tompkins states casualty lists in Orient not to be lengthened by lack of men—Transportation and responsibilities major factors in holding up personnel in European theater.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—Reaffirmation that the Army plans to keep most of its men after the fall of Germany was voiced by Maj. Gen. William F. Tompkins, Director of the War Department's Special Planning Division, at yesterday's opening of the series of public meetings on G. I. Joe's own postwar problems in the New York Times Hall here.

Organized labor and what it has done and plans to do for the returning veterans were scheduled to be discussed after the first meeting pointed up the role of Government agencies in the plans of ex-servicemen.

The War Department is not basing its plans "on any facile assumption that Japan will give up in short order" once the United Nations concentrate their war effort in the Pacific theater, General Tomkins said, adding that the Japanese won't be able to stretch out the war or our casualty lists because of any shortness of plans on our part.

"We are determined to crush the military power of Japan and to do it completely and permanently," he continued. "The War Department's entire program for the readjustment of its personnel after the fall of Germany is geared to the attainment of that objective."

Need For Men

General Tompkins said transportation and manpower requirements of the war in the Far East and occupation responsibilities in Europe will play a determining role in the number of men to be released. Although that number may be fairly large, he said, it will be necessary to keep in service many more than can be released."

One thing he emphasized, however, was that it has never been the intention of the Army to retain one man more than is required to fill its military needs. Releases will be made as promptly as possible for every man who can be released consistently with the military situation.

In deciding which servicemen are to be released, the War Department will apply a formula recommended by 90 per cent of the enlisted men in the Army, General Tompkins said. Prime consideration will be given men who have served long periods overseas and to those who have dependent children.

Problem Extensive

Army planning for partial demobilization after the defeat of Germany does not stop with the mechanics of getting men out of the Army, he continued, because the Army recognizes that soldiers returning to civilian life after many months may undergo abrupt and challenging changes.

The process of adjustment which he outlined will start long before G. I. Joe gets aboard a transport or arrives at a separation center for his final discharge papers. Actually it begins at what the Army considers the first major opportunity—while he is waiting for transportation home.

A large-scale education program will be set up overseas, and troops awaiting discharge will be able to choose from a wide variety of vocational and trade subjects, thus broadening their skills without delaying separation from the Army. As soon as a ship is available, however, soldiers will sail regardless of the state of their instruction.

Plans Outlined

Once home the Army's final contact with its citizen-soldiers will be at the Army separation centers—five of them are functioning at the present time—and here the returning soldier will find qualified counsellors wearing the same uniform as himself offering such guidance as may be desired.

They will have access to full information about current employment possibilities, and representatives of the Veterans' Administration, the United States Employment Service, Selective Service and the Civil Service Commission will be stationed in the separation centers

General Tomkins expressed the hope that American industry would be alert to the opportunity to welcome back the returning veteran "not so much out of a feeling of appreciation for what they have done in the past but rather because of the contribution they can and will make in the future to the welfare of our country."

Other speakers were Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and Administrator of Retraining and Re-employment, Col. Arthur V. McDermott, New York City Director of Selective Service, and Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, Regional Director of the WMC and United States Employment Services here.

Loans Important

So much interest has been expressed by veterans in the guarantee of loans feature of the G. I. Bill of Rights, General Hines said, that he is exploring all possibilities for utilizing established lending agencies so no veteran entitled to help on reasonable basis will fail to get a loan.

He explained that while the Veterans' Administration is not authorized to make loans it is empowered to guarantee loans which will aid in readjustment. The aggregate amount guaranteed in an individual case is 50 per cent of a loan but the amount guaranteed may not exceed $2,000.

Colonel McDermott said that the Selective Service recognized only the "veteran in uniform," not the "veteran in over-alls." "The law gives him a preference," he said, "and we are going to use our best effiort to see that he gets that preference."

Associated Press

Chinese Army Unit Moves Up for the Attack

Chinese troops move across a picturesque countryside to get into position for an attack on a Japanese strongpoint near Hengyang during the fighting that raged there during August. They emphasize the role of manpower in China's stand against Japan.

Minister Points to Need Of Increasing Production

Nelson states U. S. would benefit if Chinese took leading industrial spot in Orient after war.

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 10 (AP)—Strict enforcement of wartime controls and efficient utilization of China's manpower to increase war production was urged by War Minister Ho Ying-chin today as this provisional capital celebrated the 33d anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic.

"In the midst of a tight blockade the only means of attaining self-sufficiency—especially in military supplies—is to increase production," Mr. Ho declared. "Despite our present reverses we must never allow our courage to falter."

Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell observed the anniversary by messaging congratulations to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on behalf of the officers and men of the China-Burma-India command.

Nelson Speaks

CHICAGO, Oct. 10 (AP)—It is to the advantage of the United States and the world to see China emerge from the war as the leading industrial nation in the Orient, replacing Japan, says Donald M. Nelson.

Speaking last night at a meeting sponsored by United China Relief, the former War Production Board chairman who recently returned from a mission to Chungking, said "the stakes of the war in China are incredibly large—nothing less than the future peace of the world.

"It is essential that China emerge from the war as a united democratic people, ready and able to co-operate with the rest of the United Nations in a sustained and peaceful expansion of world trade.

"I believe that it is not only an opportunity but a necessity for America to interest herself, wholeheartedly, in the postwar development of China on a straight business basis. . . . Some other nation must take Japan's place in the world of industry and trade. Beyond doubt, democratic, peace-loving China is the nation."

Mr. Nelson described the situation in China "serious but not hopeless," and said he was seeking to work out plans for speeding additional war supplies to the country.

Dr. Sun Gives Views

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 10 (AP)—The first open demand by a high Chinese official for reorganization of the Chinese Government was made yesterday in a statement issued by Dr. Sun Fo, Cabinet Minister and son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Republic.

Dr. Sun, President of the legislative Yuan, advocated an end of political tutelage — a period of one-party rule prescribed by his father to educate the Chinese people for democratic government.

Cheng Executed

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 10 (AP)—The Chinese High Command announced today that Col. Tsao Cheng, a regimental commander, had been executed Oct. 7 for failing to carry out his orders in connection with the defense of Pingnan, West River town in Kwangsi Province which was recently captured by the Japanese.

Warships of Britain in the Pacific to occupy sectors not covered by fleet under Nimitz.

By John Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, Oct. 10—The appearance of British naval forces in the Pacific waters was referred to today by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz in the course of a press interview.

He said that the area taken over by the British would not be contiguous to the region he commands.

The British eastern fleet, he said, is operating in the Bay of Bengal and the coast of Sumatra.

"Any of their operations must bring pressure against the Japanese at another point and are helpful," because the Japanese must then disperse their forces.

The Admiral added that Dutch, Australian, and New Zealand warships have been operating in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's area, but whether any British ships were included in those task forces he couldn't say.

The Japanese, he went on, still have capacity to replace all the planes the United States raids have destroyed, but they cannot replace the pilots.

Allies Need Formosa

They have replenished their Air Force in the Philippines and they will do everything to keep it up, said the admiral. He went on to say that the Japanese are suffering from our planes and submarines in positions such as the Volcanoes and Bonins, but that these positions are not yet cut off.

As long as Formosa is in Japanese hands, he added, it is a very strong point in their inner perimeter and will continue strong as long as they can send in planes and war supplies.

American fleet operations, he said, are being conducted under the anticipation that the Japanese will send out their fleet. Japanese civilians will contribute to the utmost in defense of the Japanese Empire, Admiral Nimitz said.

Any Letup Barred

"Our schedule here," he went on, "is to move just as fast as we can. While one operation is going on another is cooking."

He added that operations here are closely integrated with those of General MacArthur and other members of the team which cannot be mentioned now because it would give information to the Japanese.

Admiral Nimitz told the press that only availability of ships and transports affects the speed with which he is able to prosecute campaigns.

At present combat ships in sufficient numbers ranging the Pacific can move in very close to main Japanese positions.

But the Admiral expressed hope that V-Day wouldn't result in any "slowdown."

The Peleliu Campaign

Admiral Nimitz said that the Peleliu campaign, now in its fourth week, was expected to be tough, but even if tougher than it has been he would have felt obliged to take it, for airfields and anchorages, for cutting off the Japanese from the Caroines, and for supporting General MacArthur and future operations.

Admiral Nimitz reiterated his intention of landing eventually on the China coast and said he fully expected that the Japanese would be feeling the pressure of the British Navy as soon as obligations and commitments on the other side were reduced. He predicted that General MacArthur would repeat his New Guinea performance in the Philippines, "perhaps with even more effectiveness."

To the extent that the Japanese are successful in China, Admiral Nimitz said, the intended United States operations will be more difficult to carry to China.

Japanese Peril in China

So far the Japanese attempts to seal off coast cities haven't affected central Pacific offensives, but "complete success of the Japanese in China would be very detrimental to us."

"The Japanese have made progress and naturally it is serious. I hope they can be stopped. Whether their success will affect the length of the war I do not know. We are moving as rapidly as possible to extend our power in the west. In due time that will include the China coast."

There has been considerable discussion among observers here as to whether a long or short campaign is intended. In New Guinea General MacArthur established his forces at several commanding positions and avoided the type of campaign which would have necessitated taking the whole island.

If such campaign can be waged in the Philippines—leaving the securing of total land areas there for a future time—it will make possible advances which will bring the United Nations into contact with the main Japanese forces in the shortest possible time.

Greek Rehabilitation Big Allied Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 10—As the Allied Expeditionary Force advances in Greece, well-substantiated reports indicate that once the military problems are overcome even greater difficulties will begin with Greek food, economic and financial problems.

Greece's sad plight is depicted in a report by Theodore Caralli, delegate of the International Red Cross who knew Greece very well under occupation. According to his information, there is little change in the conditions of famine which have been prevailing there ever since the German occupation began and which, during the first 16 months resulted in the passing of 1,000,000 Greeks.

But for the unceasing efforts of the International Red Cross and Red Cross organizations of Sweden, France and Belgium, Greece would have been worse off.

Under the arrangement made by the Greek Government in exile, one ship from Canada brings in 16,000 tons of flour every month.

But the Germans had seized the whole output of olive oil as well as the fruit supplies of the Greek islands, which made conditions even worse.

Since 1941, the deplorable conditions in Greece have been widely known. The International Red Cross has done whatever possible through food shipments contributed by the Allies and neutrals for the past three years. But with the German overlords extorting raw materials and manpower regardless of the country's situation things have gone from bad to hopeless.

In fact, Greece rivals Poland in starvation and destitution during this war.

German exploitation has wrecked the Greek currency beyond recognition. Thus, in prewar days, the National Bank of Greece had in circulation notes of value totaling 10,000,000,000 drachmae. By last August this was raised to 500,000,000,000,000 and just a few days ago it was 4,000,000,000,000,000 drachmae.

This resulted from the Germans compelling the National Bank to print bank notes with which they could buy up all available supplies. Under such conditions it is practically impossible to establish a rate of exchange with the pound sterling or the dollar.

[The rate before the war was one gold pound equal to 1,000 drachmae and last month one gold pound equaled 30,000,000,000 drachmae, or 150,000,000 drachmae to one U. S. dollar.]

The currency problem will require a careful working out but feeding, rehabilitation, and reconstruction are even more difficult. In peacetimes foodstuffs had to be imported and momentarily Greece hasn't either ships or land transport essential for fulfilling its needs.

Greece once had a mercantile marine of 100,000 tons but this has been sunk or seized by the Germans and there are only two railroads throughout the country.

There will also be needs for agriculture, especially since nearly one half of the total number of cattle has been destroyed or perished. The development of energy, especially electricity, is urgently needed.

Here undoubtedly is a country where the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will have a wide scope for its activities and where reconstruction must start almost from the very bottom to be lasting and effective.

Elections in Greece Seen Soon After War

By Reuters

Cairo, Oct. 10

George Kartalis, Greek Minister of Information, today told a press conference here that it is expected that elections will be held in Greece six months after the country has been liberated from the Germans.

International Civilian Relief To Get First Test in Greece

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will enter liberated Greece, probably the end of October to give the world its first glimpse of international civilian relief, compared with military-controlled aid being handed out in Italy and private relief administered by Herbert Hoover and others after World War I.

Early reports from southern Greece indicate that medical supplies are the No. 1 request of the civilian population after four years of German rule. Next on the Greek list are food and clothing, especially shoes.

Bread and Olive Oil

Bread and olive oil are the most sought-after foods. In normal times, Greek laborers eat up to three pounds of bread a day.

Presses to extract oil from olives will be one of the first types of machinery sent in by UNRRA to help the Greeks to help themselves, since world fat and oil supplies are so short as to need replenishment, even if it were not for UNRRA's basic goal to help national populations help themselves.

Though not the first European nation liberated, Greece is destined to become the scene of first UNRRA operations on the European continent by special agreement with combined chiefs of staff.

UNRRA workers who have been training at Cairo for their errand of mercy include 20 representatives of the Greek Red Cross and a corps from the British Red Cross.

UNRRA has an ample supply of shoes on hand to maintain the UNRRA "one useable pair" standard in Greece. Some of the used clothing collected by American churches last month is expected to find its way to Greece.

Conditions UNRRA will find in Greece are not as bad as they might have been had the Allies not been sending food through the blockade since February, 1942.

Tales told by the liberated Greeks will put down 1941-42 as perhaps the worst in their history. There was no transport, fuel, nor food. Because Greece had no industrial resources of value to the Germans, its conquerors neglected it. With the help of Swedish and Swiss neutrals, Great Britain, Canada and United States have been sending through the blockade approximately 450,000 tons of foodstuffs, medicines and related supplies. It was the only large-scale breach of the economic blockade of Occupied Europe during World War II.

Through a special arrangement with the enemy, the Germans reported the total food consumption of their soldiers in Greece and Axis foodstuffs of equal content were imported through Venice in a Swedish vessel until the Germans began to lose the war in Italy and Europe generally.

The Greek birth rate has begun to climb again as the result of the Allied feeding experiment, credited with saving the Greek nation from extinction by starvation.

Since neither Sweden nor Switzerland is a member of UNRRA, its staff expects to take over the central organization at Athens, now staffed by neutral officers. Branch offices are operating at Salonika, Triplis, Volos and on Crete. Food distribution will be continued through registered local bakers and grocers.

The British military will attack the serious monetary inflation problem by the introduction of emergency British currency, commonly known as "BMA."

Nimitz 'Reads' Allies Into Big 'Naval Victory'

UNITED STATES FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 10 (AP)—Startled war correspondents learned a history lesson the emotional way yesterday.

Serious-faced Admiral Chester W. Nimitz kept them tensed on their chairs at the end of a press conference by reading a "communiqué" which described sensational Allied naval victories over Japanese fleet units off Korea.

He told how "powerful Allied naval forces" had attacked part of the Japanese fleet at Fusan, Korea, inflicting heavy losses, and later destroyed another sizable Nipponese force.

At the end, he smiled and added: "This communiqué, incidentally, is dated late June, 1592."

Tension Eases

The correspondents relaxed with a sigh and laughed.

Admiral Nimitz was laying the foundation for a statement in which he pointed out that the Japanese Navy had been defeated at sea in past wars. His presentation was so solemn and the text so convincing that most of the correspondents thought he was referring to a current action. The joke was carefully hidden until he announced the date.

[A story written in the same chronological order was convincing, too, when it was received by the San Francisco office of the Associated Press. The first lines of the "communiqué" were bulletined, then the story was killed when the end of the dispatch revealed its delayed-action origin. Promptness halted publication, but some radio stations used the original story.]

Reads Communiqué

The Admiral was referring to an attack by Korean-Chinese naval units against Japanese forces invading the Korean peninsula.

The incident came at the end of an hour-long press conference when the Admiral said:

"You might be interested in this communiqué:

"'Powerful Allied naval forces have attacked a portion of the Japanese Fleet lying at anchor near the entrance to Fusan Harbor on the southeast coast of Korea. Twenty-six of approximately 80 ships in the harbor were set afire and the remainder dispersed.

"'In a later engagement, more than 70 Japanese vessels, including warships and transports, were encountered by the Allied Fleet and sunk. The devastating blow has isolated enemy armies in Korea and cut them off from their home bases.'"

Then he announced the date, which he had omitted previously.

Egyptian King Gives Approval To New Cabinet

CAIRO, Oct. 10 (Reuter)—The new Egyptian coalition cabinet of 13, under Dr. Ahmed Maher Pasha, was approved by King Farouk yesterday and was sworn in.

The cabinet is composed of four Saadists, four Independents, four Liberals, and one Nationalist, and is as follows:

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior: Dr. Ahmed Maher Pasha.

Foreign Affairs: Mahmoud Fahmy el Nokrashy Pasha (Saadist).

Finance: Makram Ebeid Pasha, Independent (one of the two men whose release from prison followed the dismissal of Nahas Pasha on Oct. 8).

Commerce and Industry: Ragheb Hanna Bey (Independent).

Communications: Dr. Ibrahim Dessouki Abazaj Bey (Liberal Constitutional).

Public Health: Ibrahim Abdel Hadi Bey (Saadist).

WAKF (which looks after charitable undertakings): Sheikh Mustapha Abdel Razek Pasha (Liberal).

Agriculture: Ahmed Abdel Ghaffar Pasha (Liberal).

Supply: Taja el Sinali Bey (Independent).

Defense: Maitre Sayed Selim (Independent).

Public Works: Mahmoud Ghalem Pasha (Saadist).

Justice: Hafez Ramadan Pasha (Nationalist).

Education and Social Affairs: Mohamed Hussein Heykal Pasha (Liberal).

The cabinet is considered in Cairo to be a good workable one, representative of all parties except Nahas Pasha's Wafdist Party.

'Met' Opens Its 25th Season Nov. 27 With Gounod's 'Faust'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Opening the Metropolitan Opera Association's new season, Gounod's Opera "Faust" will be presented on Nov. 27, Edward Johnson, General Manager, announced today. The season will continue for 18 weeks, closing on April 1.

Conducted by Wilfred Pelletier, who is celebrating his 25th season with the Metropolitan, the opera will be sung by Licia Albanese, Raoul Jobin, Martial Singher and Ezio Pinza. "Faust" opened the Metropolitan's first season in 1883.

Wartime conditions have forced the dropping of several ambitious projects, Mr. Johnson said, including production of Prokofieff's new opera, "War and Peace." Despite the inability to procure new talent from Europe because of the war, enough native talent has been found to fill the bill, he added.

This season's program includes several revivals, but not new productions. Emil Cooper is scheduled to conduct a revival of Ponchielli's "La Gioconda," and there is a possibility that Bruno Walter might conduct Beethoven's "Fidelio."

Other revivals include Mozart's "Don Giovanni," Rimski-Korsakov's "Le Coq d'Or," which will be heard in a new English version by Tatiana Balkoff Browne, produced under the title, "The Golden Cockerel," and Wagner's "Lohengrin." Wagner's "Ring" cycle will be presented in unabridged form as a special series. In other respects the repertoire will remain about the same as last year. "Parsifal," "Tristan und Isolde," and "Tannhäuser" also will be heard.

Conductors this year will include Paul Breisach, Karl Riedel, Frank St. Leger, and Cesare Sodero.

The following nine new American singers have been engaged: Mimi Bonzell, Florence Kirk and Regina Resnik, sopranos; Blanche Thebom, mezzo-soprano; Martha Lipton, contralto; Morton Bowe and Richard Manning, tenors; and William Hargrave and Hugh Thompson, baritones.

There will be 18 consecutive Monday evenings and Saturday matinees, but only 16 Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evening subscription performances during the 18 weeks. Despite the doubled federal tax, there is a 10 per cent increase in subscriptions over last year.

Berlin in Oregon Protests Distomo

ALBANY, Ore., Oct. 10 (AP)—Irate residents of Berlin, Ore., claiming to represent most of the property owners in that tiny mountainous community, have protested in county court against renaming the community Distomo.

Six men and women, bearing a petition signed by 76 other property owners, appealed to Judge E. G. Arnold yesterday to prevent what they described as a "high-handed" move to give the community the name of the Greek city razed by invading Nazis.

Judge Arnold placed the protest on file for a later decision.

W. E. Miles, a farmer, who headed the protestants, branded the move as a "publicity scheme" originated by the Albany Chamber of Commerce.

Maxwell Anderson, playwright and chairman of a committee formed to perpetuate the name of the destroyed Greek city, had reported previously that rechristening of the Oregon town would be marked by ceremonies attended by many notables, and would be broadcast over a National radio hook-up.

Army-Navy Gold Braid Gets 'Break'; Doo-Dad Expense Listed Tax Deductible

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—The gold braid boys of the Army and Navy got a break today from Uncle Sam's income tax collector.

The Internal Revenue Bureau ruled that braid, lace, shoulder marks, chin straps and other doo-dads are a "legitimate business expense" and thus deductible on tax returns.

It represents quite an item.

Take an admiral, for instance. He dolls up in about $75 worth of gold braid every time he gets up in the morning unless he's at battle station aboard a carrier or slogging around on jungle beachheads. He may have as many as eight or 10 uniforms.

A Navy lieutenant commander who offers his case as typical says he has spent $1,000 in four years on uniforms and probably 10 or 15 per cent of that was for sleeve stripes, buttons, and other insignia that fall in the tax-deductible category.

Just those little stars on the sleeve cost $2.50 a pair. When a Navy man gets to the rank of commander, he wears a cap with special scrolls on the visor—known to every sailor as "scrambled eggs"—and that costs $18.

There isn't any choice about either . . . an officer wears what the book says until he gets to such a high position he can rewrite the book.

The tax ruling covers changes in uniforms brought about by promotions.

Dietrich and Chevalier Reported as Meeting

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Marlene Dietrich and Maurice Chevalier met Saturday in Paris, Absie, the American radiocasting station in Europe reported yesterday.

The Hollywood star, who has been entertaining troops, was signing autographs on the Champs Elysées when she learned of M. Chevalier's arrival in the city. Absie said details of their meeting were given by the French Information Agency.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Betty and Pals Do Their Best For Red Cross

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

When Betty, secretary of the Woman's Department of The Christian Science Monitor, left for parts unknown about 15 months ago to serve with a Red Cross recreation unit, she wondered whether she would be able to measure up to all that would be required of her.

She got together all of the equipment, took some special instruction in leading community singing and organizing games and programs, and was off for her period of training in Washington. From there she took a long sea journey to the "parts unknown" which by now have become pretty familiar islands in the South Pacific.

Get Promotion

After nearly a year's service in a section which she described as "almost too civilized" before she left it, she and three other girls from there, and several newly-arrived girls, were assigned to a new post some degrees nearer the equator, perhaps also nearer the scene of action, and certainly nearer a primitive state than the area where they had been.

In one of her letters she describes a party which gives an idea of how welcome these Red Cross workers are down in that part of the world.

"Tuesday," she says, "seven of us went to a near-by island and served 300 gallons of ice cream to thousands of Marines. We served 5,000 anyway and there were lots more that didn't get served. It was really rugged.

"We left here about 9:30 and flew over in a small plane. Great sport—had to land on the road here, for there was no runway at all. We mingled for about an hour or so—as much as you could with so many. We were the first white women there and most of the kids hadn't seen a white woman for more than a year. They just stared. Awfully nice bunch—and so many have been here as long as 28 months! Never have been so photographed in my life——on tanks, on tanks, by airplanes, serving ice cream, etc.

Ice Cream Stampede

"After 'mingling' we went up to the General's place, cleaned up, and chatted awhile, had a delightful dinner, then back down to the job.

"They had us serve the ice cream up on the stage. Never have I seen so many men. Almost had a riot in the beginning. I'm sure I wouldn't have gone through what they did for some ice cream. But most of them hadn't had any in about a year. Served from 1 o'clock to 3:30. About 4 o'clock, we went back to the General's place and quietly collapsed—filthy. (We wore slacks that day.)

"Rested up a bit, then had a ride in an amphibious tank (alligator) out to the General's boat. Had a beautiful moonlight boat ride of about two hours back here, picnic supper and all. It really was a long, busy day but a worth-while one. Wouldn't have missed it for anything.

"Our club is still in a state of confusion but I guess maybe in a week more we'll be pretty much straightened out. Wish you could see our shower and powder room. We turned our artist loose and his imagination ran riot! Pale blue walls with tropical fish all over them—with the funniest expressions on them—little girl fish with bows, P-38 fish, dive bomber ones, etc. We show it off to everyone.

"Our office adjoining it is also done in blue with Hortense as the motif. Hortense is a pink elephant in a blue ballet skirt, kicking a balloon around with gay abandon. Our artist really went to town.

"Our quarters here still look rather dreary—long dark corridors, mud, and plenty of rats. That's the only reason I sleep under my net."—(As I read this I smiled, for I seemed to recall Betty's agile achievement of the comparative safety of a table top at the mere mention of a mouse on one occasion prior to her wartime service.)

Visit Hospitals

In another letter she says: "Grace and I are going through the wards here at the hospital tomorrow night with a three-piece orchestra and will also serve doughnuts and cake. About half an hour to each ward. Friday night we're going to some enlisted party. Always glad when we can do something like that, for that's what we're really here for.

"We are trying to arrange unit parties—that is for several of us, maybe two or three times a week to go to an outfit and be with the boys. We plan to have music, put on a show of local talent, serve refreshments, etc."

Farther on, she gives an idea of what a glimpse of home through the magazines means:

"Two packages of magazines came and we all just made ourselves miserable looking through those Town and Country numbers! We never see anything like that nor American Home nor movie magazines. In Town and Country we looked at all the ads of lovely clothes, well-groomed women, and wondered if we'd ever look well dressed again. I'm going to go wild buying clothes when I get back."

One of her letters came in an envelope bearing a cartoon of her at her desk in the Red Cross Club, holding her blond head in desperation as a soldier tries to get her attention on one side and a sailor on the other, bombarding her with questions.

She says of the young artist who made it: "The boy is certainly talented. He has been doing similar cartoons on V-Mail for the kids to send home. Did some 430 in one day!"

Among Red Cross girls bringing cheer to men in the South Pacific are (upper left) Betty Gilbert of South Natick, Mass., Grace Hutchinson, Beckley, W. Va., Joan St. George and Molly Creaghe of New Zealand. Tank picture (upper right), showing Betty and Kay Clegg taken on trip to near-by island to serve ice cream. (Lower left) Betty at Wimpy's Cafe, air-strip canteen which "looks like a regular States-side hamburger joint" inside. "The look of incredulity on the boys' faces when they come in is wonderful," she writes. "And do they eat!" (Lower right) Letter to Betty's parents with cartoon drawn by soldier showing her at information desk in Red Cross Club.

Reminders for Those Who Write to Prisoners

By Olive W. Freeman
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Can there be any letter harder to write than your first one to a prisoner of war? You have before you those few concise rules agreed upon by the warring countries. You have gathered them from the bulletins sent by the Red Cross to families of prisoners, or from the Home Service worker of your local Red Cross branch, or from the Post Office. Add to them the one or two suggestions that may speed your letter along, and you have a list something like this:

1. Be brief, limit to Japan, 24 words.
2. Type or print in capitals.
3. Unmounted snapshots and photos permitted, bearing no writing, and with unrevealing background.
4. Enclose your addressed envelope in a plain outer envelope. No stamps needed, unless you use air mail. Make sure air mail stamps as well as outer envelope bear no patriotic slogan. No V-Mail goes to war prisoners.

When I started my first letter, I had much of this information to guide me, but my mind seemed as hopelessly blank as the paper before me. What would get by the censors? What would this boy want to hear? The answer to the first would probably conflict directly with the second. Everyone tells you to write reassuringly, not to complain about any trouble at home. At what point does cheerfulness begin to sound heartless? What can you say that will give him a lift? How do you put hope into words?

Hints From Them

When the prisoner belongs to your own family, you can't be as puzzled as I was over the answer to some of these questions. For my first letters were to strangers, two boys, who for some reason weren't getting any mail; and a friend's brother in the same prison camp, asked us to write to them. So, since Dunkirk, our letters have been going, and the little reply cards issued for prisoners' use have been coming back. I read them over and over for hints about what to write, what they want to hear. I find such lines as:

"I look forward so to getting home and hope the time is not too distant."

"I am in a room with nine other men."

"The way to make time pass is by keeping one's brain working. I am studying French and German."

"It's good to hear things seem on the up and up at home."

"I enjoyed the domestic details in your letter."

"I've passed my thousandth day in captivity. It seems a dreadful waste of time, but maybe for the best in the end."

Home Details Please

Here and there in these random sentences were sign posts. I could try to make those "domestic details" graphic enough or funny enough to talk over with the nine other roommates. I could suggest any mental diversion however silly, such as my sister's escape from boring conversations. She arranges an interested expression on her face, then pictures a familiar street in the old home town and in imagination stops for a pleasant moment at each house along the way.

A few months ago a letter came instead of a card. One boy had been repatriated on medical grounds. No literary masterpiece ever pictured utter joy as vividly to me as his simple words: "home by the hospital ship Atlantis. Our welcome in Liverpool was terrific. All the way up the Mersey the ships we met gave a hip-hip hooray on their sirens, and I nearly burst into tears as we passed each familiar place."

I hurried my reply, asking for a "now it can be told" sort of answer. I asked him to tell me as completely as he could, what he had wanted most to hear in all the letters which came to him.

"Of course," he replied, "any letter at all is a prize. How could anybody be critical! But when I think about it, I did always want to hear from home that I was a daily part of their lives. I craved something to hope for on my return, and any scrap of news about people I knew. I grabbed every idea my mind could work on in idle times, like how to keep our apple orchard going. But the biggest help I ever had was at the beginning of my first letter from Mother, when she said, 'So this is your job in the war for now!' Whenever I thought of that, the time didn't seem so wasted."

Sturdy Sympathy

I call that letter a blueprint worth following for any of us, friends, wives or parents. I know it stays under my desk blotter for the duration. And most sincerely do I pay tribute to the mother heart that marched the right words out straight. "This is your job in the war for now." They are fighting words. They fight against the sense of being pulled up short, of the futile, dreadful waste of time.

Along with this letter I've spent some time over a book by a young man also just released from such imprisonment. It isn't just that you read the book, you spend that time living for awhile in a prison camp, and you finish with some idea of the daily round into which your letters go. The writer does not deal with the sensational, or the brutal, but with how the minds and spirits of men endure this life.

You see them measuring time by letters; how the news the letters bring is shared, and snapshots passed around. You come to know that, above all, they need from their own people, loyalty and evidence of it. They need it in the air they breathe.

Be Legible First

You will never find typing, or printing, or any aid to making your letter legible, too much trouble, when you have shared with this man the hopeful excitement of hearing that the first letter has come for him, and lived through the tense 24 hours awaiting its delivery, only to have the company commander's regretful word that it could not be released. It was so faintly written that the interpreter could not make it out.

Yes, our letters to them are hard to write, but they are most dreadfully important. They are the letters we must not leave unwritten. We must follow every rule, or suggestion which may speed them on their way, and then put all the stimulation, interest, comfort, and loyalty into them that words can be made to carry.

'Gypsy' Corbin Heads Young Republicans

By Grace Miller
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago, Ill.

Just as women have gone to the front on production lines and accepted other responsibilities at home that usually were assumed by the man of the house before the war, so for the first time a woman has become national chairman of the Young Republicans.

It's a countrywide organization, that numbered 3,000,000 before the war. And it's dedicated, among other things, to educating first voters.

Takes Man's Place

Mrs. Clyde Corbin—her friends call her "Gypsy," and it suits her very well—says she became national chairman because so many of the young men leaders had gone to war. However, when you meet Mrs. Corbin, you pretty well know that wasn't the only reason!

She hails from Ashland, Ky., has a home there, a husband in the oil business, and a hybrid tea rose garden.

She goes home for a couple of days about once a month, to look things over and see that the household is running smoothly. The rest of the time she is handling the reins that guide the Young Republicans clubs across the country. Her headquarters right now are in Chicago, but she travels about, making four or five speeches a month.

"Women and young people," she says, "are more interested in politics and government today than ever before. They want to know what makes it tick, and what the postwar world will hold for them."

The interest women are showing is a natural outcome, she thinks, of their stepping out of their kitchens to take up places on war production lines. For one thing, she says, these women notice all the deductions made from their pay checks, and they want to know "why."

"Take John Jones as an example," she explains. "He has been in the service for over two years, and was a long time in England, Mary, his sister, was never interested in politics before John left home—perhaps John himself wasn't much interested either. But now Mary wants to know what the country is going to do when the war ends and John comes home."

More Thinkers Wanted

But while there are many like Mary today, there still are many other women who aren't yet thinking enough about what they can do to help better their community and government, Mrs. Corbin thinks.

Gypsy Corbin commenced her own political career when only a small miss of 11. She lived in Ohio then, and the story is told of how she volunteered to run errands for Republican headquarters in her town. Years later she married an ardent Republican from Kentucky, moved there, and when John Robsion, son of a Kentucky congressman, started the Young Republicans movement in that State, Mrs. Corbin organized the first club in Boyd County.

She moved along in office until, six years ago, she became the first woman chairman of a state club; then regional director in the national federation; then co-chairman. When her fellow co-chairman entered the armed service, Mrs. Corbin became national chairman.

The "year in, year out" program of the Young Republicans is to educate first voters, Mrs. Corbin explains. The various clubs work among the servicemen and their families, among racial groups, college clubs, and so on—seeking to interest people in voting, and in their government.

Home Adjustments

As for how Mrs. Corbin manages to do all these things and yet supervise her home, she's the sort of person who "gets things done."

However, she admits: "It is a definite personal sacrifice to me and to Mr. Corbin. But I have been doing this now for 15 years. And we think the necessity for it is greater than ever before."

With a gypsylike smile she tells how once, when she and Mr. Corbin thought they had "things well in hand" at home, with a good housekeeper at the helm, a war plant opened up down the road. Yes. The housekeeper did. "She hied herself down the road," according to Mrs. Corbin. And how did the Corbins make out? Gypsy Corbin managed somehow, and well you would know if you met her.

Don't Discard the Extra Jars

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A peekaboo storage jar saves valuable time. Any glass jar with a screw-top cover and a fairly large mouth is a household help.

Buttons! Did you save those little white buttons or didn't you? Shake up the glass jar which contains your buttons and answer your own question.

As soon as you open a package of rice or barley or corn meal, pour the contents into a glass jar with a good top to keep them free from moisture. The crusty end of bread loaves, toast left over from breakfast, and stale bread, may be run through the food chopper and stored for meat loaf, scalloped dishes and topping casserole dishes. Add the cracker crumbs left in the bottom of the box. At a glance you know just how much you have on hand.

Perhaps you have herbs growing in one corner of your garden. The leaves of mint, marjoram, and basil, carefully dried and sieved, are conveniently kept in small glass jars, labelled of course, so that half a teaspoon may be added to your cookery.

Don't forget the man of the house! He will purr like a cat by the fireside if you present him with some clean glass jars in which he may keep nails, screws, and all those little things he wants for his repair jobs.

A Wonderful Breakfast ..any hour of the day!

★HERE's a better beginning for the day ... *whenever* yours begins. Hotcakes drenched with golden, delicious Mapleine Syrup! Three ways to make it—two of them sugar savers. Get magic Mapleine from your grocer—today!

3 GRAND WAYS TO MAKE MAPLEINE SYRUP

1 With Sugar
pour 2 cups boiling water
over 4 cups sugar
add 1 teaspoon Mapleine
stir and you have ...
2 pints Mapleine Syrup

2 With White Corn Syrup
boil 1½ cups hot water
3 cups corn syrup
for 5 minutes
add 1 teaspoon Mapleine
stir and you have ...
2 pints Mapleine Syrup

3 With Honey & Corn Syrup
heat 1 cup hot water
½ cup strained honey
2½ cups corn syrup
Bring to full boil.
add 1 teaspoon Mapleine
stir and you have ...
2 pints Mapleine Syrup

MAPLEINE
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The Extra Help Flavor in Wartime

Someone Overseas?
Send a Cheery Norcross Card

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HAVE NO FEAR
GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, *porcelain tubs*, sinks, and toilets. 25¢ at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

U. S.-Mexico Unsolved Issues Include El Chamizal Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—The 80-year-old case of "El Chamizal," a border area dispute never settled between the United States and Mexico, again is to the fore here. It is urged that the international housecleaning in which the two countries have settled such outstanding problems as the petroleum expropriation, the Mexican foreign debt, and other difficult questions, be carried through in this case.

Settlement of the Chamizal boundary dispute, final disposition of the international water treaty, and abolition of all practices of discrimination against Mexicans in the United States, would clean from the slate the last major problems which the Good-Neighbor Policy has sought to eradicate.

The extent to which the United States is open to criticism for alleged evasion of the decision of the Arbitration Commission which should have closed the question, was brought out during the recent Third Conference of the Inter-American Bar Association in Mexico City. The resolution of the Ecuadorean delegation that the United States should proceed to fulfill its obligations determined by the Commission in 1911, proved how immensely popular is the cause of Mexico in this matter. The resolution became a nucleus for anti-United States sentiment.

Though one cannot say that the feelings stirred up were more than those that really existed on the question, one nevertheless recalled a statement of former United States Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, made at another time, that German agents were active in agitating the old boundary dispute between Peru and Ecuador.

Possible Use by Agitators

Senator Tom Connally, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, interviewed by the Associated Press in Washington during the reverberations from the meeting in Mexico, further pointed out the danger of such a weapon as the unsettled Chamizal offers when he said that it is "an excellent medium for agitators to cause friction between the United States and her Latin-American neighbors." An interesting sidelight is that the Chamizal case, while well known to all Latin delegates, was a name and cause unknown to most delegates from north of the Rio Grande.

Senator Connally's proposition that the United States should pay Mexico for the territory which a change in the course of the Rio Grande threw onto the United States side of the border, has been received with sharp protest in Mexico, however. It was motivation for a carefully measured comment by Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla, in which he traced the main outlines of the Chamizal history.

Señor Padilla and Mexican Deputies and Senators interviewed by the Mexican press, declared emphatically that Mexican national soil could not be subject to monetary transactions.

This same position has been taken on former occasions when this easy means (for the United States) of disposing of the difficult question has been suggested: Mexicans declare their country is not for sale and refer to Article 27 of the 1917 Constitution which prohibits a foreigner from acquiring direct ownership of land and waters within 100 kilometers of the frontier.

Part of El Paso

The Chamizal is part of the city of El Paso, Texas. The Spanish name means "bush patch" or "thicket" which aptly describes the generally ramshackled area. The tract includes some 600 acres and when El Paso was expanding appeared to be a likely piece of real estate. It was once estimated as being $50,000,000. Its fate has been different, however, for it is a wasteland, with only a few first-class business establishments, the United States Customs Office, some railroad tracks, and a slum area which was known once as "Hell's Corner." Senator Connally suggested $1,000,000 as payment in his unfortunate interview.

The case has dragged along for 80 years, outliving the French Emport in Mexico, the Porfirio Diaz dictatorship and the Mexican Revolution. It dates to 1864 when the capricious Rio Grande changed its course, leaving a slice of Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, at the back door of El Paso. Until 1911, almost 50 years later, no action was taken.

Then the case was submitted to an Arbitration Commission consisting of one Mexican, Señor Beltran, a North American, Gen. Anson Mills, and a Canadian, Eugene LeFleur. The decision (which by mutual agreement was to be final and, if favorable to Mexico, to be executed within a two-year period) divided the area between the United States and Mexico.

That part of the Chamizal built up by gradual action of the river belonged to the United States; the part transferred by the flood, to Mexico. The decision would have been accepted had not General Mills dissented.

Señor Padilla ended his statement with assurances that discussion of the Chamizal case is now under way. Many believe that following the ratification of the water treaty, the next step will be liquidation of this troublesome issue. One suggestion, wholly unofficial, but appealing in its conception, is that the area be converted into an International Park for the pleasure of citizens of the two facing border towns.

Worker Charges Union Funds Used for Political Purposes

CHICAGO, Oct. 9 (AP)—Dock J. Williams, Negro, former President of Local 25 of the United Packing House Workers Union, Congress of Industrial Organizations, told the House Committee investigating campaign expenditures today union funds had been used for political purposes.

Appearing voluntarily, Mr. Williams said that, contrary to a union rule, its leaders spent money for distribution of literature urging voters to register and of pamphlets passing judgment on the qualifications of candidates.

"The union heads were acting without the consent of the rank and file," he asserted, adding that the money thus spent had been segregated for organizing activity.

Mr. Williams said one union employee, Florice Ross, had been employed on union time to break down its membership list into wards and precincts for use by the Committee in charge of the registration drive.

While he was employed at the Wilson Packing Company plant here, he added, he paid $1 a month in union dues, of which 50 cents went to national headquarters and 50 cents went to the local.

Mr. Williams said he was an officer of Local 25 from 1937, until March 20, 1944, when he was ousted as President because he opposed an assessment of $1,500 on the union under a program adopted by presidents of C. I. O. locals at a meeting March 1. These union funds, he said, were to be used for political activities.

Questioned by Representative Brown (R) Mr. Williams said the program undertaken at the March 1 meeting upset a decision of the C. I. O. locals' officers in 1940 not to participate in politics. He added that subsequently members of his union were taken off their jobs to distribute literature and were paid with union funds.

Mr. Williams said he had started court action to be reinstated as president of the local.

Chairman C. P. Anderson (D) of New Mexico of the committee announced yesterday that it had voted to certify for contempt Joseph P. Kamp, head of the Constitutional Education League of New York.

Mr. Anderson, said Mr. Kamp, whom he described as author of numerous pamphlets, declined last Wednesday at a meeting of the committee in Washington to submit a list or contributors to his organization. The certification, Mr. Anderson said, will be sent to Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn for transmission to the District Attorney of the District of Columbia and the Grand Jury.

Five members of the committee voted for the certification, with Representative Arthur Church (R) of Illinois not voting, he said.

At a hearing yesterday the committee questioned T. R. Ewart, Dallas, Texas, who described himself as state chairman of the Committee for Constitutional Government.

Under questioning by Mr. Anderson, Mr. Ewart said the Committee for Constitutional Government collected approximately $112,000 in Texas. He asserted none of it was spent for political purposes.

Mr. Ewart said he himself drew a salary of $1,000 a month and 3 per cent of all contributions collected. He also testified that through the Committee headquarters in New York a number of pamphlets had been distributed in Texas.

Observers Say Lend Lease To Be Liquidated

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—Back from a tour of England, Representative A. L. Miller (R) of Nebraska, predicted today that the United States "not only won't collect anything for Lend-Lease aid given Great Britain" but probably will be billed for aid given it by the British.

"This is sour and I hate to mention it," Mr. Miller said in an interview, "but I saw an official English statement that the British are keeping a record of all manhours of labor used to move American troops and equipment and that it is going to be charged against us when the war is over."

The record, he added, includes service and labor used "for moving troops across the Channel to the Continent." Also, he said, it covers "everything from shoe polish up."

Two other traveling congressmen, Representatives Karl E. Mundt (R) of South Dakota and James P. Richards (D) of South Carolina, said in a London interview a month ago that there should be an auditing of Lend-Lease and reverse Lend-Lease—British aid to America—immediately after victory in Europe. A report given Congress by President Roosevelt in August estimated reverse Lend-Lease from the United Kingdom at more than $1,900,000,000 up to April 1 and Lend-Lease exports to Britain through June 30 at $9,300,000,000.

Sympathetic Walkouts Occur in Hollywood

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Oct. 9 (AP)—Approximately 1,000 members of the Studio Painters Local voted without a dissenting voice yesterday to support unqualifiedly their sister union, the Set Designers, in a jurisdictional dispute which last week called about 400 workers from three major motion picture plants.

Finny Tympanist 'Jams' Waves, Stands on Head, Never Shaves

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—A big chin-whiskered fish which eats standing on its head with its tail out of the water was complimented in a new government publication today for its musical attainments.

Miss Rachel L. Garson, aquatic biologist in the Office of the Co-ordinator of Fisheries, declared enthusiastically that the black drum fish is "probably the best musician of all the large family of drums or croakers to which it belongs."

This salt-water tympanist and a couple of dozen other important southern food fish and crustaceans are described by Miss Garson in a 45-page pamphlet entitled, "Fish and Shellfish of the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts."

Fish With Loud Voice

"People who have always supposed fish to be universally silent creatures are surprised to learn that many of them have voices so loud that they can actually be heard a considerable distance above the surface of the water," she observed.

"These vocal effects, in the case of drums, are produced by the vibration of special bandlike muscles against the taut air bladder."

Indians of the Pascagoula Bay region of the Gulf Coast left legends of sweet, plaintive music issuing myteriously from the water on summer evenings. Just schools of drum having a little jam session, Miss Carson contends.

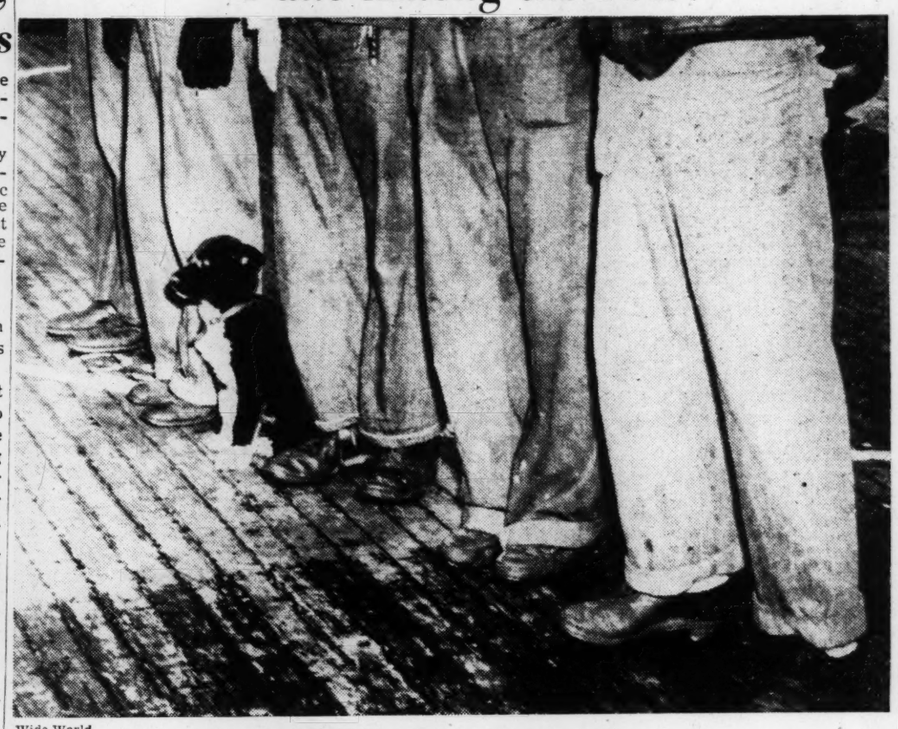
Dulcet-Toned Females

"The males are said to drum very loudly, while the females have softer voices," she added.

The drum is "a heavy-weight among fishes," she says, and no wonder—"they apparently are great gluttons, and when feeding stand on their heads with their tails out of the shallow water oblivious of all but the meal at hand."

In the shallow inshore bays of Texas, the drums sometimes run into navigating troubles, and farmers chase them over the shoals with pitchforks. The farmers can recognize the drums by "whisker-like barbels on the lower jaw."

Paws Among the Feet



Wide World

Mascot Takes Deck Muster Seriously

"Spar," mascot of a Coast Guard combat cutter, snaps to attention as he reports with five of his shipmates to the bos'n for assignment to deck duties. The ship is on patrol duty in the North Atlantic Ocean. "Spar's" black coat looks sleek and warm enough for icy blasts of wind.

'League' Draft Based on Use of Force

Continued from Page 1

approach to the problem of maintaining peace in the provisions of the proposed United Nations charter which disclosed how force was to be used.

The willingness, even the insistence, of the four powers' representatives to provide for the use of armed force to prevent aggression, constitutes one of the major differences and improvements of this proposed world organization over that of the old League. The new League has been given "teeth." Whether it keeps them has yet to be seen.

The Dumbarton Oaks proposals specifically mention the following procedures for the effective use of force to keep the peace.

Measures Outlined

1. The security council, the conferees agreed, "should take any measures necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security." After exhausting "diplomatic, economic, or other measures," it should be free then to "take such action by air, naval or land forces as may be necessary."

Here briefly the council is authorized to use whatever military might the organization has previously been promised by organization members in military operations. The council thus has a mandate from its members to use force if necessary. The questions of what forces, how they are to be directed and organized are dealt with in other sections of the Dumbarton Oaks document.

2. The military forces on which the council can call are of two types. There are to be national air force contingents which are to be "immediately available to the council for urgent military measures." Then there are to be other air, naval, and land forces which it is presumed might require time to mobilize and get into action. The conferees recognized the need of having some branch or arm of the United Nations potential might immediately available. The choice of an air force for the immediate demonstration of power is obvious.

Air Force Difference

This air force, made up of national air force contingents, is not to be confused with a truly international air force which the Russian delegates were understood to be backing. While such forces might be centralized if necessary, they would maintain their national character and under ordinary circumstances not be kept in a single group. Because they could be assembled anywhere in a matter of hours, they would not need to be continually so centralized.

These air force contingents, similarly with other military forces that may be required by the council to prevent aggression, are not limited to council member nationals. Each nation, it is expected, will be given a quota of the air force it is to supply.

Military Staff Proposed

3. There is to be then a military staff committee composed of the chiefs of staff of the permanent members of the council. It will be the military advisor to the council and when the use of force becomes necessary it will command and direct the various national forces placed at its disposal whether air, naval or land.

This military staff committee which would somewhat resemble the present Combined Chiefs of Staff which plan Anglo-American strategy would also concern itself with regulating armaments and supervising any disarmament that the council might approve. It would be the duty of this committee with the approval of the council to work out questions of command of forces.

4. Before the council could call on national forces the proposed charter provides that the members of this new world organization must through a special agreement or agreements fix "the numbers and types of forces and the nature of the facilities and assistance" that each one is prepared to contribute when required to this new world authority. This does not mean that all of any nation's military might or facilities will necessarily be on call of the council. These agreements would bind a nation to contribute only that part of its military power included in them. But presumably they would be adequate for anything but a major war, while a major war would necessarily bring total mobilization of those powers involved.

It is the hope of officials that there be one multilateral agreement concluded by the members of The United Nations stipulating the various forces each is to contribute. But whatever agreement on this matter is reached it must not only meet the approval of the council but it must be ratified by the individual states.

To the United States this means that the Senate after approving by a two-thirds vote this new international organization will have to approve this second document which outlines the military contributions of each member state.

Theoretically the Senate could accept the new "League" but defeat this agreement that would guarantee a specific part of America's armed forces subject to the call of the league's conncil. Actually the two treaties are inseparable. The second puts the teeth in the first.

Cuba's New President Faces Possible Rupture With Spain

HAVANA, Oct. 10 (AP)—Strong congressional pressure to break diplomatic relations with Spain confronted Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin today even before he took the oath of office as President of Cuba in ceremonies at noon in the Presidential Palace.

The new President's own party started a campaign to withdraw recognition of Generalissimo Francisco Franco and work for his downfall. All parties of the opposition joined in the drive and pledged their support of a formal congressional resolution of censure for the Franco Regime.

This campaign was the only disturbing factor in the peaceful program of celebrations climaxed by the formal inauguration ceremonies.

It placed a strain on the proceedings, because Franco had sent the Marqués de Rialp to Cuba as his special ambassador to attend the ceremonies.

Indalecio Prieto, who heads the Liberation Junta of anti-Franco Spaniards in exile in Mexico, came to Havana as an unofficial guest to attend the inauguration and was accorded a reception equal in formality to that given the Marqués and representatives of 26 other Governments.

Señor Prieto was invited to the inauguration and was asked to attend a formal reception tonight given by the new President to the visiting ambassadors. There he was almost certain to meet the representative of the Franco Government.

Students at the University of Havana and other anti-Franco groups had planned an organized demonstration against the Marqués de Rialp, but it was abandoned at the urgent behest of the Cuban State Department.

Hull Starts Discussions Of Peace-Plan Proposals

Continued from Page 1

world organization; or whether it will insist on reserving the right to review every call for the international use of force.

Explanations given of the draft proposals late yesterday emphasize their tentative and incomplete nature. Nothing binding has been decided by any country at Dumbarton Oaks.

From the public's standpoint what has happened is that it has been given something specific at last, in the way of international agreement, that it can put its teeth into.

Major Uncertainties

While incomplete and not binding, the draft proposal for a simple, flexible world organization does represent what the Executive Branch of the Government, at least, is willing to accept on the part of the United States. That leaves three major uncertainties:

1. Can Russia, Britain, and the United States fill in the gaps of the document, notably the absence of agreement on voting procedure and the right of a big power to veto action on a dispute to which it is a party?

2. Will the smaller countries, whose proposed advisory "general assembly" is weaker than that under the old League of Nations, agree to join the new super-organization?

3. Will the American Senate ratify the completed document?

League Case Cited

The announcement of the Dumbarton Oaks draft proposal was received editorially in a mood of cautious optimism. However, careful observers are skeptical about pronouncements now, recalling that three quarters of all editorial opinion at all time in the old League fight favored the general idea of such an organization, but that it failed.

It is recalled here that "at all times, during the prolonged debate over the Treaty (of Versailles) more than three fourths of the members of the Senate were ready to accept membership in the League in some form or other," according to the careful analysis of votes in W. S. Holt's "Treaties Defeated by the Senate." The old League actually received Senate majority approval but failed to get the two thirds' majority required for treaty ratification under the Constitution.

It is assumed that new negotiations between Mr. Hull and the bipartisan Senate group from the Foreign Relations Committee will try to iron out differences as soon as they can assemble. Specifically a practical solution is needed of the constitutional right of Congress to decare war, in connection with the new organization's proposal to have a national air-force contingent "immediately available" to halt aggression.

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, urged Americans to support the agreement "irrespective of party affiliations." "It meets the world demand for permanent peace machinery," he argued.

Apparently in behalf of Republicans, a more cautious note was sounded by Senator Ray Willis (R) of Indiana, who said that the agreement represented "considerable progress." There was no criticism of the proposal in Mr. Willis' words and he declared, "there is no doubt a zone within which the President of the United States has responsibility to protect the welfare of the nation, according to his judgment, and he should be given the implement with which to do that."

London Eyes Geneva With New 'League'

Continued from Page 1

claimed that Vienna is coming up again.

3. This organization evidently is appreciating that the work already done by the League will establish economic, financial and social "agencies" to deal with specific questions.

4. Aims of the new organization are similar to the League's, namely, to maintain peace, security, peaceful settlement of international disputes, and prevention of forceful aggression.

Some Vital Differences

The essential differences, however, are noteworthy. These, it is hoped, will make the new organization really function.

1. "Power realities" are now taken into account much more than formerly. Thus, the council of the new organization will play a dominating role. The assembly may consider and discuss political questions, even make recommendations, but "any such questions on which action is necessary should be referred to the security council."

2. The most fundamental change, however, is in proposals for enforcing decisions of the new organization through collective action against an aggressor.

Such action will result from recommendations of a security council made up from military staffs of the leading countries, and these will work according to regional arrangements.

3. This indicates that regional spheres will be adopted and decisions about events therein will be settled, it is hoped, within the regions themselves.

Western Hemisphere

Thus, for example, it is expected that any dispute concerning South America would be settled by a regional organization of the "Western Hemisphere."

In this way, it is hoped to avoid the peculiar position in the former League when, for example, the vote of small states like Costa Rica, with no direct connection or interest in Europe, could be used to decide an issue such as whether Germany and Austria should have a customs union.

By isolating security from other aspects of international co-operation, and providing better machinery to deal with it, it is hoped that at least there can be built up what Prime Minister Churchill recently described as "an armed grand alliance under the aegis of the League."

Hull Cool to Dewey Gesture

Continued from Page 1

cisely that he would refuse such an overture if Governor Dewey were elected, but declared:

Door Not Slammed Tight

"While the subject matter of the publicity is complimentary to that portion of the work done by the present Administration to insure lasting peace, I must object to it or anything of the kind regardless or whether it is authorized or unauthorized.

"To correct at this early stage such reports as contained in this morning's press will preserve the policy of nonpartisan efforts rather than the contrary."

Congressional reaction to Governor Dewey's reported plan divided down the party line. Democrats who regard the Republican foreign policy position as politically vulnerable, contended that Governor Dewey is trying to strengthen it by retention of Secretary Hull.

"What it amounts to is a confession of weakness," said Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, Chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee.

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, added:

"The voters know there is one way they can retain the valuable services of Mr. Hull, and that is by re-electing President Roosevelt in November."

Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, said he would like very much to see Secretary Hull formally invited to remain on as an "adviser" if Governor Dewey is elected, to continue bipartisan planning of the peace. But Senator Bridges said he thought Governor Dewey should name his own Secretary of State to untangle "the very confused foreign policy of this Administration."

Saltonstall Proclaims Oct. 11 as Pulaski Day

Tomorrow will be observed in Massachusetts as "Pulaski Day" in honor of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski, the Polish officer who fought with the American Colonists in the Revolutionary War.

In an official proclamation Governor Saltonstall called on Massachusetts citizens "to honor the memory of this undaunted defender of freedom, . . . who sacrificed his life in the cause of American Independence."

NWLB Not Near Ruling On 'Little Steel' Shift

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—The possibility that the National War Labor Board might reach in one week its conclusions on proposed changes in wage policy was eliminated by William H. Davis, chairman, after one day's discussion of the issue in executive sessions.

Mr. Davis replied a flat "no" to the question whether he expected the Board to decide by the end of this week whether to recommend to President Roosevelt a change in the "Little Steel" formula.

Habit of Eating Out Seen a Result of War

CHICAGO, Oct. 10 (AP)—The war has brought two "great developments" to the restaurant industry, George R. Lesauvage, President of the National Restaurant Association said today.

Rationing, he said in a prepared talk to the Association's Wartime Conference, has stimulated the habit of dining out to a greater extent than ever before, and the war has brought a "virtual disappearance of the dinner pail."

He told the Conference the nation's restaurateurs will be ready to take up any postwar employment slack in two "important" directions—by adding more help themselves and by purchasing nearly $1,000,000,000 worth of equipment, thus furnishing jobs for many thousands.

Candy's Candy to G. I. Even if 'Sorta Stale'

CHANUTE FIELD, Ill., Oct. 10 (AP)—The 6,500-mile odyssey of a wandering box of candy ended at this AAF Training Command Post when it was claimed by the addressee, Private Kenneth G. Linton.

Private Linton's wife mailed the candy to him three months ago from their home in Port Huron, Mich., 350 miles away. It was forwarded to Private Linton from Miami Beach, Fla., Keesler Field, Miss., San Diego, Calif., and Tyndall Field, Fla.

"It was sorta stale when it arrived," Private Linton said, "but I ate it anyhow."

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ACF-Brill Motor	8	9¼	9	9	— 1/8
Adams Exp .15e	9	12¼	12	12¼	+ 1/8
Addressog-Mult 1	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— 1/8
Air Reduction 1a	6	40	39⅞	40	+ 1/4
Alaska Juneau	19	6¾	6⅜	6¾	+ 1/8
Alleghany Corp	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ 1/8
Alleghany pf	3	29½	29	29½	+ 5/8
Alleg pr pf	1	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	— 1/8
Alleg L Stl 1.05e	8	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ 1/4
Allen Indust 3/4g	12	15⅛	15	15⅛	
Al Chem & Dye 6	9	150½	150	150½	—1
Allied Kid 1a	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— 1/8
Allied Mills 2e	2	51½	51½	51½	— 3/8
Allied Strs 1	17	20¾	20⅛	20⅝	— 1/8
Allis Ch Mfg 3/4e	11	37⅜	36½	37⅜	+ 3/4
Alpha P Cem 3/4e	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	2	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— 1/8
Am Airlines 1½g	16	81½	79½	81½	+2½
Am Bank Note .80	2	21½	21	21½	+ 1/8
Am Bank N pf3 †	1	66¼	66¼	66¼	— 3/4
Am BrakeSh 1.15e	5	43½	43¼	43⅜	+ 5/8
Am Cable & Rad	35	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ 1/8
Am Can pf 7 †	70	179¼	178	178½	— 1/2
Am Car & F 2½e	4	38½	38⅜	38½	
Am C & F pf 5½e	3	85¾	85¾	85½	— 1/2
Am Chain & C 2	6	26½	26⅛	26⅜	
Am Crystal Sugar	1	16½	16½	16½	
Am Distil	6	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ 1/4
Am Encaus Tiling	4	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ 1/8
Am European ¼e	1	9	9	9	— 3/4
Am Export L 2	2	27¾	27½	27½	
Am & For Pow	1	4	4	4	
Am & F P 2 pf	19	20½	20	20¼	+ 1/4
Am&FPS6pf 4½2k	2	65	65	65	
Am&FPS7pf5¼k	2	92¾	92	92¾	+ 3/4
Am Hide & Leath	7	5½	5½	5½	— 1/8
Am Hide&L pf 3	1	41½	41½	41½	
Am Home Pr 2.40	2	72½	72½	72½	+ 1/2
Am Ice	5	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— 1/8
Am Internat .20e	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
Am Locomo ¾e	55	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+ 1/4
Am Locom pf 7	3	98¾	98	98¾	+1¾
Am M&Fdy .80	4	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— 1/8
Am Metal ¾e	6	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	— 1/8
Am Metal pf 6 †	10	125	125	125	
Am News Co 1.80	40	37	36½	36½	— 1/2
Am Pow & Lt	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— 1/8
Am P&L S6 pf	2	54¼	54⅛	54⅜	— 7/8
Am P&L S5 pf	6	48	47¾	48	
Am Rad&StS .30e	26	12⅛	11⅞	12	— 1/8
Am R Mill .60e	9	15⅜	15¼	15⅛	— 1/4
Am RM pf 4½	†310	73¼	73	73	— 3/8
Am Safe Raz 1¾e	1	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	— 1/8
Am Sh Bldg 2e	†290	31¼	30¾	30¾	— 1/2
Am Smelt & R 2	5	41	40¾	41	— 1/4
Am Snuff 2.40	1	45	45	45	+ 3/8
Am Snuff pf 6	† 10	149½	149½	149½	
Am Smelt&R pf7†	110	158¾	158	158¾	+ 1/4
Am Stl Fdrs 2	9	25⅝	25½	25½	— 1/4
Am Stores 1	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— 1/4
Am Sug Ref 2e	1	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	+ 1/4
Am Sum Tob 1¼e	4	31½	31	31⅛	
Am Tel & Tel 9	17	163⅝	163½	163½	— 1/4
Am Tobacco 3a	6	68	67⅞	67⅞	— 1/8
Am Tob B 3a	4	68⅞	68½	68½	+ 1/8
Am Tob pf 6	†160	147½	146¾	146¾	— 1/4
Am Type Fdrs ½e	5	12½	12½	12½	— 1/4
Am Viscose 2	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ 1/4
Am Wat Wks	32	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ 1/4
Am Woolen	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— 1/4
Am Zinc L & S	6	4¾	4¾	4¾	— 1/4
Anaconda Cop1¾e	31	27½	27⅛	27½	+ 1/8
AnaconW&C½e	† 70	31½	31¼	31½	— 1/4
Anchor H-G .45e	1	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+ 1/4
Arch-Dan M 2e	5	54½	54¼	54½	
Armour & Co	19	6⅜	6	6⅛	
Armour pr pf 6k	4	93¾	93	93	+ 1/4
Artloom Corp .30e	5	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— 1/8
Assd DryGoods¾e	2	17	16¾	16¾	— 1/2
Assd D Gds1p6	† 20	106	106	106	+1
Atch T & S F 6	13	66⅝	66	66⅜	— 1/4
Atch T & S pf 5	5	96½	96	96½	
Atl Coast L 1½e	10	39½	38⅞	39½	+ 1/2
AtlG&W Indies 3g	2	32¼	32	32	—1
Atl Refining 1e	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— 1/8
Atl Ref pf 4	† 40	113¼	113	113	—1
Atlas Corp ½e	10	15¾	15½	15¾	
Atlas Corp pf 3	1	57	57	57	— 1/8
AtlasPowd2¼e	†230	59	58¾	59	
Aust Nichols	3	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	— 1/8
Aust N pfA3½k	† 10	75	75	75	+1
Aviation Corp .10e	43	5	4⅞	5	
Bald Loco ct ¾e	10	23½	23⅛	23½	
Balt & Ohio	32	8½	8⅛	8½	— 1/8
Balt & Ohio pf	19	15	14½	15	
Bangor & Ar	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— 3/8
Barnsdall Oil .60	4	16⅛	16	16	— 1/4
Bath Iron Wks 4	17	16⅛	16	16	— 1/4
Beat Cr pf 4¼	† 10	109¼	109¼	109¼	+ 1/2
Beech Airc 1e	15	11	10⅞	11	+ 1/8
Belding Hem .60	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
Bell Airc 1e	9	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ 1/4
Bendix Aviat 2½e	7	45	44¾	44¾	— 1/4
Benef Ind Ln .90e	2	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	+ 1/4
Best & Co 1.60a	2	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	—1⅛
Best Foods 1e	5	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— 3/8
Beth Steel 4½e	24	63¾	62½	63¾	+ 1/2
Beth Steel pf 7	2	124	124	124	
Black&Deck 1.60a	2	22½	22¼	22¼	— 1/8
Blaw-Knox .45e	12	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	
Bloom'dale6.75e	†110	19⅝	18¾	19	+ 1/4
Boeing Airplane 1e	6	15¾	15⅜	15¾	+ 1/4
BohnAl&Br 2½e	2	49	49	49	
Bon Ami B 2½	† 20	55	55	55	+ 3/4
Borden Co 1.20e	7	34	33¾	34	+ 1/8
Borg-Warner 1.60	8	40⅛	39⅞	40	
Boston & Maine	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— 5/8
BowerRBear 1½e	1	44½	44½	44½	+ 1/2
Braniff Airw .60	29	20⅜	19½	20¼	+ 5/8
Bridgeport Br 1	7	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ 1/8
Briggs Mfg 2	12	40¼	39½	40¼	+ 3/4
Bristol-Myers1¼e	2	53	53	53	+ 1/2
Bklyn Un Gas ¼e	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— 1/8
Bucyrus-Erie .45e	21	12¾	12½	12¾	
Bucy-Erie pf 7	† 20	125	125	125	+2
Budd Mfg	34	11⅛	10¾	11	— 1/8
Budd MfgS5pf5	†270	70¾	70¼	70½	— 1/2
BuffaloForge1.35e	1	21	21	21	— 3/8
Bulova Watch 2	2	41	41	41	
BurlingMills 2.10e	12	25	24⅝	25	+ 1/4
BurrAddMach.55e	13	14½	14¼	14½	+ 1/4
Bush Term ¼e	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Bush TermBpf3k	† 190	50½	50	50½	+ 1/2
Butler Bros .45e	7	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	— 1/8
Butler Br pf 1½	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	— 1/8
Byers AM Co ¼e	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Byers AM pf 7	† 30	82½	82	82	
Byron Jackson ¾e	1	23	23	23	— 1/4
Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	
Cal & Hecla .60e	4	6⅝	6½	6½	
Campbell Wy ¾e	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Can DryGAle ¾e	2	29½	29½	29½	— 1/4
Can South Ry 3	†100	42½	42½	42½	
Canad Pacific ½e	7	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ 1/4
Capital Adm A	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Caro C & O 5	†130	113¾	113¼	113¾	+ 3/4
CarpenterStl 1¾e	2	32	32	32	+ 1/2
Case Jl Co ¾e	6	71¼	69¾	71¼	— 1/8
Caterpil Tractor 2	3	49	48½	48½	—1
Celanese Cp 3-70f	6	35	34⅞	35	
Celanese 7 pf 7	† 20	122¼	122	122	— 1/2
Celotex Corp ½	•9	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— 3/8
Celotex Cp pf 1	† 50	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ 1/4
Cent Aguirre 1½	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ 1/8
Cent Foundry	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Cent IllLtpf4½	† 10	113	112	113	+ 1/2
Cent R R N J	16	12	10⅞	11⅞	+ 7/8
Cent VioletaS1½e	3	27	26⅞	27	+ 3/8
Cerro de Pas 3	12	33¾	†33⅛	33⅛	— 1/8
Certain-teed Prod	10	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
Certain-teed pf	† 20	114½	113¾	113¾	
Chain Belt ¾e	3	19⅛	19	19	— 1/8
Champ P & F ¾e	3	28¼	27¾	28¼	— 1/4
Champ P&F pf6	† 30	112¾	112¾	112¾	— 1/4
Checker Cab	1	42½	42½	42½	
Ches Corp Va .80	2	13	13	13	
Ches & Ohio 3	15	46¾	46½	46⅝	+ 1/8
Chi & E III 3/2g	6	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— 1/4
Chi & E III A 2e	2	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— 1/4
Chi Grt West	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— 3/8
Chi Mail Or .45e	6	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ 1/4
Chi & No West	21	24½	24⅛	24½	+ 1/4
Chi & NW pf .15e	19	45¾	45⅜	45¾	+ 1/4
Chi Pneu Tool 2	16	20⅝	20	20¼	+ 3/8
Chickasha Cot O 1	3	15⅜	15½	15⅜	— 1/4
Childs Co	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	— 1/8
Chrysler Corp 2¼e	23	92⅝	92	92⅜	+ 1/4
City I&F 1.20	7	21¾	21½	21½	— 1/4
City Invest (new)	†100	30	30	30	
Clark Equip 2¼e	2	47	46⅞	47	— 1/2
Clev Gr B 1½e	1	44½	44½	44½	+1¼
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	3	33¾	33½	33½	— 1/4
Cluett Pea 1½e	3	36¾	36⅜	36⅜	
Coca-Cola A 3	†250	64	63½	64	+ 3/4
Collins & Aik ¾e	3	37¾	37¾	37¾	
Col Fuel & Iron 1	3	18½	18¼	18⅞	+ 5/8
Col & South	†370	19	18¼	19	+ 3/4
Col&South 1pf	† 90	18½	18½	18½	+ 1/4
ColB'castA 1.20e	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	
Colum G&E .10e	52	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ 1/8
Col G&E 6 pf 6	8	87½	87	87	
Col G&E 5 pf5	† 60	79½	79½	79½	
Colum Carbon 4	2	9⅞	90	90	
Coml Credit 2	7	41¾	41¼	41⅝	— 1/8
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	10	48¼	47¾	48	
Coml Solvents .30e	7	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+ 1/4

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	611,020
1944 volume to date	201,506,197
1943 volume to date	231,218,751

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Com Ed 1.40	13	28¼	28⅛	28¼	
Com'wlth&South	316	1	½	1	+ 1/8
Conde Nast ½e	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ 1/4
Con & So pf 3¾k	8	87⅞	87½	87½	
Congoleum-Nairn 1	2	26½	26½	26½	— 1/2
Consol Cigar 1½e	2	29¾	29½	29¾	+ 1/4
Consol Cigpf4¾	† 90	97	97	97	
Cons Copper	4	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
Conc Edison 1.60	27	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ 1/4
Cons Edis pf 5	8	108⅛	1.8	108	— 1/4
Cons Film Ind	4	5½	5½	5½	— 1/4
Cons Film pf ¾k	1	25	25	25	
Cons Laund .60e	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ 1/8
Cons Nat Gas 1a	8	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+ 1/4
Cons RR Cuba pf	8	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ 3/4
Cons Vultee 2	25	16⅞	16⅜	16¾	+ 1/8
Cons Vul pf 1¾	5	24¾	24¾	24¾	— 1/8
Consol'n Coal	4	16	15¾	15¾	— 3/4
ConsumP pf4½	†120	109⅞	109½	109⅞	+ 7/8
Container Corp ¾e	2	27¼	27	27¼	
Cont Can ¾e	9	40⅝	40⅜	40½	
Cont Ins 1.60a	2	46½	46½	46½	— 1/4
Cont Bak ½e	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Cont Motors .45e	64	8¼	8¼	8⅜	— 1/8
Cont Oil Del .90e	17	28½	28	28½	
Conwell-D-E .60e	6	27⅜	27¼	27½	— 3/4
Coty Inc .15e	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Coty Interna	† 4	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	
Crane Co 1	9	25⅜	25¼	25½	
Crane Co pf 5	†240	108¼	107¾	107¾	— 1/2
Cream of Wh 1½	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— 1/8
Crosley Corp ¾e	34	25⅛	23¾	25	+1¼
Crown Cork&S ¾e	1	36½	36⅜	36½	+ 1/4
Crown Zeller 1	3	19	19	19	
Crown Zel pf 5	† 50	102	102	102	+ 1/8
Crucible Steel 3g	5	55½	55	55½	+ 3/8
Crucible Stl pf 5	3	80	80	80	
Cuba R R pf	†250	24¾	23⅞	23⅞	— 3/4
Cuban-A Sug .40g	6	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— 3/8
Cudahy Pack .30e	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
Curtis Publishing	27	10⅛	10	10	
Curtis Pub pf5g	† 10	129	129	129	+1
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	1	54	54	54	—1⅛
Curtis-Wright ¾g	43	6	5¾	6	+ 1/4
Curtis-Wr A 1½e	21	18¼	18	18	— 1/8
Cutler-Ham 1.05e	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ 1/8
Davega Stores .30e	3	10½	10¼	10¼	
Davison Chem 1e	26	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ 1/4
Decca Record 1.20	2	39¼	39¼	39¼	— 1/2
Deere & Co 2e	9	43¼	43	43	
Del & Hudson	14	31⅞	31	31½	
Del Lack & West	21	7¼	7	7¼	+ 1/8
Detroit Edi 1.20	8	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
Devoe&Ray A 1	† 40	40¼	40	40	+ 1/2
Diam Match 1½	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	— 1/4
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	9	32¾	32	32	— 3/4
Dixie C A 2½	† 20	47½	47	47	
Doehler Die 1½e	2	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	— 1/8
Dome Mines 1.20h	7	22¾	22½	22⅝	+ 1/8
Douglas Airc 5g	17	69⅞	67½	69¾	+1½
Dow Chem 3	2	126	126	126	
Dow Chem pf 4	1	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	— 7/8
Dresser Mfg 1e	2	42¾	42¾	42¾	
Dunhill Int	4	13	12¾	13	+ 1/8
Duplan Corp .40e	5	17	17	17	
du Pont de N 3¾e	6	154⅞	154¾	154¾	— 1/4
Eagle Pich L .45e	1	13	13	13	
Eastern Air L	20	40	38¾	39¾	+ 3/4
East S Stl .20e	2	17¾	17½	17½	— 1/4
Eastman Kodak 5	5	165½	164¾	165½	+ 1/2
Eaton Mfg 3	3	47	46¾	46¾	— 1/4
Elastic S Nut ¾e	1	14½	14½	14½	— 1/8
El Auto-Lite1½e	7	45⅜	45¼	45⅛	— 3/8
Elec Boat 1e	14	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
El&Mus Ind .08e	8	5¾	5½	5¾	+ 1/8
El Power & Lt	2	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— 1/8
El Paso N G 2.40	1	33½	33½	33½	— 1/4
Endicott-John 3	1	64	64	64	— 1/4
Endic-John pf 4	† 10	106	106	106	
Eng Pub Service	10	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ 1/4
EPS$5½pf5½	† 30	101	100½	100½	—1
Equit Off Bldg	1	1	1	1	
Erie R R 2e	2	11¾	11¼	11¾	— 1/4
Erie R R ct ½e	13	11¼	11	11¾	+ 1/8
Erie R R pf A 5	9	59	58	58⅞	+ 7/8
EurekaVCleaner½	2	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ 1/4
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	3	42½	41½	42½	
Exchange Buf .35e	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	— 1/4
Fairbanks Morse1a	3	41¾	41⅝	41¾	
Fajardo Sugar 2	3	24⅜	24½	24⅝	— 1/4
Farns Tel & Rad	10	13⅜	13½	13½	
Fed Lt & Trac 1	6	17⅛	17	17	— 1/8
Fed Mng&Sm 1½e	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— 3/8
Fed MotTruck .40	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
Federal D Strs1½e	2	28⅜	28¼	28¾	
FedDStrs pf4¼	† 70	102	101¾	102	
Ferro Enam 3a4e	2	26¾	26⅛	26¾	+ 5/8
Fid P Ins 1.60a	4	49⅞	49¾	49⅞	
FirestoneT&R1½e	31	51	50⅜	50⅞	+ 1/4
Firest T&R pf4½	1	108	108	108	
First Nat Strs2½	4	43⅜	43½	43⅜	+ 1/8
Flintkote .45e	9	22½	22⅜	22½	— 1/8
Florence Stove 2	2	38	38	38	+ 1/2
Follansbee Stl	2	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	
Food Fair Strs 1	2	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ 3/8
Foster Wheel ½e	46	24¼	22½	24¼	+1¼
Francisco Sugar	5	17⅛	16¾	16¾	— 1/8
Freeport Sulph 2	7	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	
Gabriel Co ¼e	2	6¼	6¼	6¾	
Gair Robt .30g	6	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	
Gair Robt pf 1.20	1	15½	15½	15½	— 3/8
Gamewell 2¼e	†140	45¾	44¾	44¾	— 1/4
Gardner Denver 1	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ 1/8
Gar Wood Ind .40	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Gaylord Cont ½a	3	20¾	20½	20¾	+ 1/4
Gen Am Inv 1g	3	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ 1/8
Gen Am Tran 1.75e	11	52¾	52	52¾	+ 1/2
Gen Baking .60	4	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ 1/8
Gen Cable	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ 1/8
Gen Cable A	5	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ 1/4
Gen Cablepf5½kt	20	100¼	100	100	
Gen Cigar 1	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— 3/8
Gen Cigar pf 7	† 20	152	152	152	—1
Gen Elec 1.40	43	38⅜	38	38¼	+ 3/8
Gen Foods 1.60	4	42⅝	42⅜	42⅜	— 1/4
Gen G & El A	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Gen G&E cv pf	† 20	140	139½	139½	— 1/2
Gen Mills 4	2	114	114	114	+2
Gen Motors 2½e	23	63⅜	63⅛	63¼	+ 1/8
Gen Motors pf 5	3	129	128¼	129	— 1/4
Gen Out Adv ½e	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— 1/4
Gen Pub Service	14	2⅛	2	2	— 1/8
Gen Ry Signal ¾e	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ 1/8
Gen Real&Ut(new)	30	37⅜	33¾	37⅜	
Gen S Cst pf 6k	† 90	89¾	89	89¼	— 1/4
Gen Tel 1.60	4	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	5	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	— 3/8
Gillette Saf R .80	10	12¾	12½	12¾	
Gimbel Bros .65e	25	19⅜	19½	19⅜	
Gimbel Bros $6pf6	2	98½	98¼	98½	+ 1/2
Gobel Adolf	13	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
Goebel Brew .20	7	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
Goodrich BF 1½e	5	52⅛	51⅛	52⅛	+ 3/8
Goodyear T&R 2	16	49	48	49	+ 1/2
Goodyear T&R pf5	2	110⅝	110¾	110¾	— 1/4
Goth Hosiery ½g	2	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— 3/8
Graham-Paige Mot	80	5¼	5	5¼	+ 1/8
Granby Con M 15e	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ 1/8
Grand Union ½e	2	19	18⅞	19	
Granite C S .175e	3	14	13⅞	14	+ 1/8
Grant W T 1.40	2	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ 1/4
Grant W T pf 1	2	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	2	6⅜	16⅜	6⅜	
Gt NorRy pf 1e	26	40⅝	40¼	40¼	
Gt West Sug 1.80e	5	26½	26⅜	26½	— 1/8
Green H L 2a	1	54	54	54	+1½
Greyhound Corp 1	4	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ 1/8
Greyhound pf .55	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Grum Airc En 1e	16	21¾	21	21½	— 1/8
Guantan Sug pf	† 20	160½	160½	160½	+ 3/4
Gulf Mob & Ohio	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ 1/4
Gulf M&O pf2½e	1	54½	54½	54½	+ 1/2
Gulf Oil 1a	4	46½	46	46	— 3/4
Hack W pfA13¼	†370	28	28	28	
Hamil Watch .30e	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	— 1/8
Hanna 4¼ pf	20	106	106	106	
Harb-Walk pf6	† 10	150	150	150	
Hat Corp AmA¾e	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	—
Hayes Indust ½e	2	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
Hayes Mfg	36	8	7¾	8	+ 1/4
HazelAtlasGl5	† 40	107⅞	107¼	107⅞	+ 3/8
Helme GW 3½e	1	72¾	72¾	72¾	—1¼
Hercules Motor 1	3	22	21¾	22	
Hercules Pow1½e	5	41½	41½	41½	+ 1/2
Hershey Choc 3	1	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	+ 7/8
Hires C E 1.20a	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— 1/2
Holland Furn 2	2	44½	44½	44½	
Homestake Min	12	43⅜	43	43¼	+ 1/4

Average Price of 60 Stocks			
By the Associated Press			
Monday	55.2	Prev. day	55.6
Month ago	53.6	Year ago	49.7
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Houd-Hers B ¾e	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— 1/8
HoustonL&P 3.60	2	69	69	69	+ 5/8
Hollander&Son 1e	2	17	17	17	
Houston Oil	9	11¼	11	11⅛	+ 1/8
Howe Sound 1⅓e	5	34½	34	34½	+ 1/2
Hud Bay M&S h2	4	27⅝	27¼	27¼	— 1/2
Hudson Motor .30e	6	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ 1/8
Hupp Motor	16	4⅛	4	4	
Idaho Pow 1.60	1	2.1⅛	29½	29½	
Illinois Central	6	16½	16¼	16⅜	— 1/8
Ill CentralLL 4	†140	62¼	62	62	— 1/2
Ill Cent pf	3	38½	38	38½	+ 5/8
IndplsPw&Lt 1.20	4	20	20	20	
Indust Rayon 2	2	36½	38½	38½	— 1/4
Inland Steel 3e	2	84	84	84	— 1/2
Insuransh ctfs .20a	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
InspiratCopper ¾e	2	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
Intercn Corp 1.60	1	37	37	37	— 1/4
Intercn-Cp pf 6	†140	111¼	110¾	110¾	— 1/2
Intercon Rubber 1g	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— 1/

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Hardware Co	34⅜	36⅜
American Manufacturing	51¼	54¼
American Manufac 5 pf	98¾	..
American Optical	31½	33½
American Wringer Co	9⅞	10⅞
†Amoskeag Company	43	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	82	..
Appleton Company	34¼	37¾
Applied Arts Corp	37⅛	43⅛
Arlington Mills	53¼	56½
Art Metal Construction	26¼	28
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	30¼	32¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅞	3⅝
Automobile Bank $1.50 pf	19⅜	21
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	23¼	25½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109	..
Bendix Home Appliance	8¼	9
Berkshire Fine Spinning	19⅝	21
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	77½	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	100	..
Boston Wharf Company	22⅞	24⅜
Boston Wov Hose&Rubber	37½	40
Brown Co	1.95	2.25
Brown Co pf	34⅛	36⅜
Brown Durrell	5⅜	6⅜
Campbell AS Co Inc	9⅛	10⅝
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	16⅞	18½
Colonial Stores	22⅜	24¼
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	44	46½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	29¾	32¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	28¼	30¾
Draper Corporation	75½	78½
Durez-Plastic-Chemical	37½	39½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	17¾	19¼
Eastern Corporation	10⅜	11⅜
Eastern Corporation pf	21⅜	23¼
Exolon Co	9⅛	10½
Family Finance Inc	13	14⅜
Family Finance pf A	25¼	28
Food Fairs Stores Inc	46¾	49¾
Fruit of the Loom	36	38¾
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅞	17¼
General Machinery	23¾	25⅝
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8⅜	9½
Goodall Worsted Company	67	70
Graton & Knight Co	9½	11
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	92½	..
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	31	34
Great Northern Paper Co	34½	36½
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	61	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	18	..
Harrington & Richardson	1¼	1¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	8	8⅞
Heywood-Wakefield Co	40¾	43¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	21	22¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	17⅞	19¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	25¼	27½
Hooker Electro Chem	31¾	33¾
International Detrola	15⅛	16½
Kendall Company	11⅜	12⅝
Kennedy's Inc pf	20⅞	22¾
Landers Frary & Clark	40½	43
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	7¼	8
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	116	121
Marathon Paper Mills	31¾	33¾
Martin-Rockwell Corp	63¼	66½
Merck & Co	36½	39¼
Merrimack Manufacturing	46¼	50
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	9⅞	10⅞
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	69	..
Nashawena Mills	21⅜	22⅞
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	76	..
Nashua Manufac Co 1hst pf	80½	84½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d2pf	27⅞	30⅛
National Shirt Shops	15⅞	17⅜
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	67⅞	71¾
New England Lime	5⅛	6⅞
Nicholson File Company	35⅝	38
Ohio Finance	10⅛	11½
Parker Appliance	12⅜	13⅞
Plymouth Cordage Company	118	123
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	70½	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	90½	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3	3½
Richardson & Co	50	52⅜
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	37	39¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	37	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	71¼	..
Sanford Mills	42⅜	45¼
Submarine Signal Co	37⅜	40¼
Tampax Inc	6	6⅝
Time Incorporated	65¼	68⅞
Triumph Explosive Inc	3¾	4⅛
United Elastic Corp	17⅛	18⅝
U S Envelope Company	78	83
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	126	131
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	98	101¾
Wamsutta Mills Inc	31¾	34
Warner & Swasey Co	97⅛	102⅛
Warren Bros Class B	44	47
Warren Bros Class C	18⅛	19⅝
West Point Manufacturing	44¾	47¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	12	13⅛

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	133½	141½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50	52½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	38⅝	40¾
Agricultural (3a)	71	74½
American Alliance (1a)	21¾	23¾
American Casualty Company	11⅞	12⅝
American Equitable (1)	17⅝	19⅛
American Insurance Newark (½a)	14	15⅜
American Re-Insurance (2)	53	56
American Reserve	15¾	17
American Surety (2½)	57½	60
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	79	84
Boston (16a)	595	620
Camden Fire (1)	21½	23
City of New York (1½)	18	20
Connecticut General Life (1a)	53½	55½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	41¾	44¼
Federal (1.40)	49	52¾
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	58	62
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	89¼	93¼
Firemen's Newark (.40)	11¾	12⅞
Franklin Fire (1)	23⅝	25⅝
General Reinsurance (2)	48¼	51¼
Gibraltar Fire&Marine (½e)	17½	19½
Glens Falls (1.60)	42½	45
Globe & Republic (½)	7⅝	8¾
Great American Insur (1.20)	27¼	29
Hanover (1.20)	25¾	27¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	97¾	102¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	41¼	44¼
Home Insurance (1.20)	27¼	29
Homestead (1⅛)	13¾	15¾
Insur Co North America (2½a)	85½	88
Ter Insurance New York (1.80)	36¼	39¼
Knickerbocker (½)	7½	8⅝
Maryland Casualty	8¼	9
Mass Bonding (3½)	68¼	71¾
Merchants&Mfgs Nek York (.40)	5	6⅛
Merchants Fire Asso (1½a)	45¾	48¾
National Fire (2)	56½	59½
National Liberty (.20a)	6⅞	7½
National Union (3a)	165	175
New Amsterdam Casualty (1)	25¾	27¾
New Brunswick (1½)	27½	30
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44¾	47¾
New York Fire (.80)	12⅞	14⅜
North River (1)	22	23¾
Northeast Insurance	5⅞	6⅝
Northern (3a)	81¼	86
Pacific Fire (5)	94½	99½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	47¾	50¼
Peerless Casualty Company	13⅝	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	81¾	85¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	11⅞	13⅜
Providence-Washington (1a)	34¾	37¼
ReinsuranceCorNewYork (.075e)	4⅞	6¾
RepublicInsurCoTeasx (1.20)	27¾	29¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21½	23½
St Paul Fire & Marine	69¼	72¼
Seaboard Surety (1a)	45¾	49¼
Security (1.40)	33⅜	35⅝
Springfield (4½a)	121½	127
*Standard Accident	23	26¾
Travelers (16)	527	542
United States Fid & G (1a)	36⅜	38⅝
United States Fire (2)	46½	49¼
United States Guarantee(1.60a)	69½	74½
Westchester (1.20a)	30⅜	32⅞

a—also extra or extras. g—paid last year. e—declared or paid so far this year. *Ex-rights.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.92	4.29
Amerev Holding	28.75	30.625
American Business Shares	3.75	4.11
Axe Houghton Fund	14.94	16.06
Bond Inv Tr of America	102.51	106.78
Boston Fund	18.21	19.58
Broad Street Investing	30.29	32.75
Bullock Fund	16.00	17.53
Canadian Investment Fund	3.30	3.90
Century Shares Trust	28.82	30.99
Chemical Fund	9.82	10.63
Christiana Securities Co	2850.00	2680.00
Commodity Corp	8.95	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	43.50	46.50
Dividend Shares	1.30	1.43
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	22.25	23.90
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.72	14.73
Equity Corp $3 pf	39.25	42.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.59	21.10
Fund Investors Inc	23.20	25.32
General Capital	34.68	37.29
General Investors Trust	5.61	6.04
Group Securities Inc		
Automobile Shares	6.24	6.87
Low Priced Shares	5.85	6.55
Railroad Shares	3.67	4.07
Railroad Equip Shares	4.29	4.84
Steel Shares	4.37	4.82
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.92	24.65
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.90	1.00
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.03	1.14

†Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
B-1	29.74		S-1	....	27.19
B-2	29.21		S-2	....	14.66
B-3	20.29		S-3	....	11.56
B-4	10.39		S-4	....	5.32
K-1	19.36		K-2	....	24.28

‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	99.00	..
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	42.00	..
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.01	9.91
Maryland Fund	4.70	5.30
Mass. Incest. Tr	22.20	23.81
Mass Inv 2nd Tr	11.08	11.91
Mutual Invest	11.38	12.44
Nation Wide Voting	1.35	1.48
New England Fund	14.25	14.28
New York Stocks		
Automobile	6.97	7.67
Railroad	5.57	6.14
Railroad Equip	7.79	8.57
Steel	6.29	6.93
Old Colony Tr Assoc	22.75	24.75
Plymouth Fund Inc	.53	.58
Putnam Fund	14.30	15.38
Quarterly Income Shares	6.975	7.625
Railway & Light Sec	15.25	15.60
Railway & Light Sec f	110.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.47	3.81
Scudder Stevens & Clark	94.35	96.25
State Street Invest	43.50	46.50
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.77	.86
Wellington Fund	17.13	18.82

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.80	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.90	..
Diversified Tr C	3.80	..
Diversified Tr D	5.70	6.50
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.85	4.45
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.95	5.72
Nation Wide Sec	3.90	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.50	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.17	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.88	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.77	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.45	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.45	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	17.25	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.89	..

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	3.25	3.625
First Boston Corp	35.25	37.25

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	..
First National (2)	51⅞	53⅞
Merchants National (12)	327	342
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	..
National Rockland (2)	51½	56½
National Shawmut (1)	25⅜	27⅛
Pilgrim Trust (8)	200	..
Second National (4)	127	134
†State Street Trust (8)	275	..
United States Trust (.50)	9⅝	10⅞
United States Trust pf (.80)	16⅞	18⅜
Webster & Atlas (2)	57	61

†Capital stock must be verified to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Liberty Aircraft (New Stock)	9⅞	11
Piper Aircraft	6⅞	7⅞
Pollak Manufacturing Co	4	4⅞

Electronic Firm Issue Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offering is being made of 225,000 shares of class "A" stock of the Allen B. Dumont Laboratories, Inc. at 7⅜ a share. Van Alstyne, Noel & Co. handled the offering for the electronic firm, which planned to use the proceeds for production and sale of television transmitting and receiving apparatus when restrictions on such products are lifted.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct. 16
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Elior Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10

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1. **Work Sheets for computing Capital Gains and Losses.**
2. **Handy Chart—a graphic presentation of the treatment of Capital Gains and Losses by individuals.**

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Our 1944 Investor's Tax Kit will be mailed to you on request, without cost or obligation.

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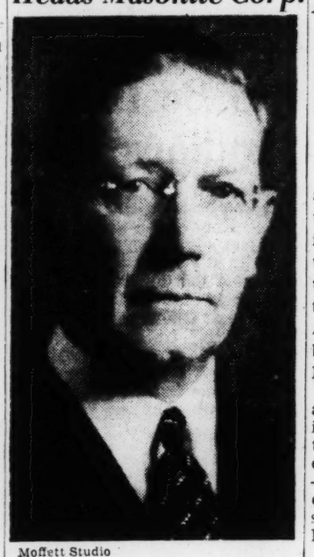

Moffett Studio

Matthew P. McCullough

Treasurer and a director of the Masonite Corporation appointed president to succeed the late Ben Alexander. Charles J. Winton, Jr., also a director, was chosen to succeed Mr. McCullough as treasurer, and John M. Coates, legal counsel of the company, was named a director.

N. A. M., C. of C. Are Not to Testify At Pay Rise Inquiry

WASHINGTON, (AP) — The National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States have passed up invitations to testify this week at a Congressional inquiry into the advisability of raising minimum wages from 40 to 65 cents an hour, it was disclosed.

In a letter to Chairman Claude Pepper (D) of Florida of a Senate labor subcommittee, who set the hearing for Wednesday, the Chamber of Commerce said it had no definite policy yet on the question and that no one is in a position now to speak for constituent bodies.

Noel Sargent, secretary of the N. A. M., wrote that other business made it impossible to arrange for the manufacturers to send a witness. Mr. Sargent wrote, however, that President Robert M. Gaylord had told a War Labor Board hearing considering changes in the "Little Steel" formula that it should ask white collar workers, old-age pensioners and other low-income groups "whether it is fair to them to scrap this anti-inflation formula."

Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organization and Louis G. Hines, legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor are slated to testify.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Labor leaders who have conferred with President Roosevelt recently express the belief that a change in the nation's basic wage policy is unlikely until after election—or even until the collapse of Germany.

The union officials foresaw no immediate modification of the "Little Steel" formula governing wages. They said, however, that the President gave them no definite commitments as to his possible recommendations to the War Labor Board when they saw him last week.

Steel Production Sets New Record For Nine Months

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Production of steel ingots and steel for castings during the first nine months of the this year established a record at 67,199,467 net tons, the American Iron and Steel Institute reported. During the same period last year 66,395,130 tons were produced.

The nine months' output this year year exceeded the total for the entire year of 1940 when 66,982,686 tons were turned out.

September production this year was 7,193,496 tons compared with 7,469,800 tons in August and 7,514,339 in September of last year.

During the nine-month period, the industry operated at an average of 95.7 per cent of capacity, compared to 98.1 per cent in the similar period of 1943. Calculated weekly production was 1,716,000 tons against 1,702,439 last year.

May Settle War Contract Claims If Under $1,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—War contractors have been authorized to make final settlement of contract termination claims made against them if the sum is less than $1,000 and if the subcontractor keeps or disposes of all the surplus materials left in his hands.

The Office of Contract Settlement said the new provision, which eliminates referral of small subcontractors' claims to the government, was made to speed up the settlement of canceled prime contracts.

PERSONAL LOANS

AMT. OF LOAN	Charge for 12 Months	YOU RECEIVE	12 Monthly Payments
$108	$6.48	$101.52	$9.00
156	9.36	146.64	13.00
216	12.96	203.04	18.00
324	19.44	304.56	27.00
504	30.24	473.76	42.00
936	56.16	879.84	78.00

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Messersmith Urges Lowered Trade Barriers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—Vigorous action to reduce the network of trade barriers that clogged and impeded the flow of international trade during the two decades between the world wars was urged today by George S. Messersmith, American Ambassador to Mexico, before delegates to the National Foreign Trade Convention here.

Unless our barriers are lowered against the goods that must be imported to balance our exports, this country will find its vast production backing up in surpluses—actual or potential—creating unemployment and forcing down the standard of living here and abroad, Mr. Messersmith said.

Speaking before guests at "The Americas' Session" luncheon, he said increased efficiency of production and use of new methods and materials ought to convince the domestic importer that the markets of the future hold potentialities of trade surpassing in volume and movement anything in the past.

Warns of Goods Payment

However, the United States envoy warned that notwithstanding the great demand, exporters must remember that payment for these goods will have to be almost wholly in the form of goods which the importing countries can themselves produce.

Mr. Messersmith recalled that the experience of the last 25 years has widely increased this country's knowledge of the technique of carrying on international trade, facing, among others, the competition arising "from what we now call enemy activity."

He characterized this as a "network of German enterprises enmeshed within the frame work of international cartels and working for sinister political purposes directed by Germany," and he observed that the disruption of international trade in the '30's kept pace with the growing power of the Nazi regime.

Subversive Activities

That regime, he explained, by an all-embracing control of its hordes of agents, directed and instigated subversive activities in practically every country of the world, the aim of which was both to hamstring competitive commerce and, under the guise of legitimate trade, to further political plans for domination.

It is a debatable question in Mr. Messersmith's opinion whether the machinations of the German foreign office performed a more important and effective service for Germany abroad than certain powerful German firms, such as I. G. Farben, working under the convenient cloak of trade.

"It is apparent still," he added, "through the continued activity of German entities in certain countries, and in this hemisphere, notable in the Argentine, that the sinister Fascist connections have not been wholly eradicated."

This eradication is a task the United Nations in their forward march to total victory will have to complete, Mr. Messersmith said, warning that we can't afford to place blindly our trust in enemies who will pretend regeneration yet during these crucial years failed to co-operate with us in the struggle for democracy.

Harmonize With War Aims

"Above all," he said, "it is well for those merchants who are leaders in international trade to fix their policies in their dealing abroad in harmony with the war aims of the United Nations, which are to banish aggression and to dislodge the willing tools of aggressors from all participation in international affairs."

Mr. Messersmith said that it should at least be realized by those engaged in international trade that the building of healthy economies anywhere depends upon the soundness of commercial practice and the willingness of trades to take cognizance of the political realities of the international situation.

He also sounded a warning against the patterning of foreign trade along lines dictated by autarchic policy—that system by which a nation endeavors to establish self-sufficiency, taking no account of the effect of such measures on the economies of other nations.

The convention, a three-day meeting at the Pennsylvania Hotel, also heard John W. White, president of the Westinghouse Electric International Company, declare that unless American industry can reach its own common conclusions on the subject of cartels it "must prepare in silence for what it is about to receive."

Trading Range Extended 6 Mos. for Cotton Futures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Effective Oct. 18, the trading range for cotton futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange will cover a period of 18 months, rather than the 12-month period covered by existing rules.

This action was voted by the board of managers and was influenced by recommendations of trade members for future options that will post-date scheduled termination of the Government's new cotton purchase program.

Concurrence with these recommendations was influenced by the New York Cotton Exchange policy to provide the cotton industry with fully adequate price-insurance facilities.

Oil Industry Planning $352 Million Outlay

WASHINGTON (AP)—Plans for spending more than $352,000,000 on domestic and foreign refining facilities as soon as materials are available have been drawn up by the petroleum industry in this country, Deputy Petroleum Administrator Ralph K. Davies said.

He submitted this estimate to the War Production Board and suggested that "immediate attention to this pent-up demand should be appropriate."

The planned expenditures amount to $176,789,385 for domestic refinery construction and $176,155,000 for foreign developments. The latter figure, Mr. Davies said, does not include any estimate for the re-building of facilities in areas now enemy-occupied.

In his letter to WPB, Mr. Davies said that oil refinery operations have been increased "by some 800,000 barrels of crude oil daily."

"This increase," he continued, "has been accomplished with a minimum of new construction and much of the overload has been handled by prewar facilities."

Delay in authorizing new construction until after victory in Europe "would mean that the practical effect on the economy of the nation would be imperceptible until months after X-Day," Mr. Davies said.

The estimates of construction planned were submitted by the petroleum industry at PAW's request. The agency asked an outline of projects which the industry wished to undertake as soon as possible on the basis of no governmental assistance other than priority aid.

Holiday Closings On Major Exchanges

By the Associated Press

New York Principal security and commodity exchanges in the nation will be closed on Thursday, Columbus Day. Livestock markets, however, will operate. Canadian exchanges will be open.

Los Angeles Asks Bids on 2 Issues

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Investment bankers were notified today the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power would receive bids on Oct. 17 for $33,000,000 of new refunding bonds.

The issue will be in two pieces, $21,000,000 maturing 1948 to 1975, and $12,000,000 due 1945 to 1978. Bidders will be required to name the rate of interest along with the price.

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HOUSES WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attractive furnished or unfurnished. Modern, Georgetown section preferred. Service man and wife. Write Box 105, 1013 National Press Building, 4.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

WANTED by reliable couple for Nov. 1, 2-room kitchenette apartment in or near N. Y. C.; excellent references. Box L-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

5 ROOMS, Suite 3; steam heater, hot-water attachment; porches; adults only. 87 Gardner Street, Allston, Mass.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, Back Bay section, Beacon, Marlboro or Commonwealth Ave., 6- or 7-room apt., furnished or unfurnished. Call Ken. 4823 during day, or Com. 7151 evenings and Sundays.

PROFESSIONAL couple desires 5 or 6 room heated apartment or house in or around Boston; North Shore preferred. Box N-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NAVY LIEUTENANT, wife, son 9, want furnished apartment or housekeeping facilities vicinity Runkle School, Brookline. Lon. 3339 until 5 (Mass.).

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, overlooking Fenway—Large room, bay window, unfurnished; for business girl; Christian Scientist; use of kitchenette. Box L-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WAKEFIELD, MASS.—2 rms., nr. trans.; 10 mi. from N. Sta., Boston; garage. Box N-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston. Cry. 2180-J.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

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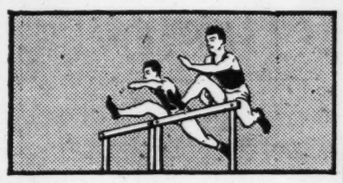

Class Predominated as Cards Beat Browns in World Series

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

EN ROUTE TO BOSTON, Oct. 10—After a rather complicated beginning, in which past performances seemed to count for naught, this 1944 World Series in the end ran according to form. Ever since the start of the season the Cardinals have stood out as the No. 1 club of baseball. It followed that they should beat the Browns, or any other American League opponent, in October's big classic.

For a while the stage was set for a replay of the 1906 Series, in which the "Hitless Wonder" White Sox beat the Cubs in six games. The Browns, who ran like a prairie fire through the closing week of their pennant race, almost stayed hot long enough to defeat the more powerful and better balanced National League champions.

But, as they say in the dugout, Luke Sewell's Cinderella boys simply didn't have it. They put up a great battle with what they had. In the last analysis, however, class predominated.

Lanier Took Finale

To Max Lanier, southpaw whose status was unknown prior to the opener last Wednesday, went the honor of winning the clincher yesterday, 3-1, before 31,630 at Sportman's Park. That gave Billy Southworth's crew the heavy end of the purse, four games to two. It was their second world title in three years, as they this time won back the crown taken from them by the Yankees a year ago.

Hero of the clincher was a young man named Emil Verban, a rookie whose perfect three-for-three day against an assortment of Brownie pitchers boosted his batting average for the six games to a sensational .412, high for his club. Verban's sudden spurt to the head of the hitting parade served to remind the critics that he has had a real good Series from the opener. Unlike a majority of the boys, the second sacker walked up to the plate with choked bat and concentrated merely on getting the ball over the infield. He was smart enough to forget about home runs. Consequently he and Stan Musial were the only players in the Series who did not strike out. Verban also played an errorless game in the field. It was the rookie second sacker who drove in the winning run yesterday.

Cards Trailing

The Cardinals were trailing, 1-0, as a result of a Laabs triple and McQuinn's single when Nelson Potter started his own downfall by passing Walker Cooper, with one out. Sanders followed with a single through the middle of the diamond, the Card catcher taking third.

Kurowski then hit what might have been a double play ball to the right of Vern Stephens, Brownie shortstop. But Stephens threw wide to second base, pulling Gutteridge off the bag, and when Kurowski beat Don's relay, everybody was safe and Cooper scored. Marion was retired for the second out, but young Verban came through with a clean single to left field, scoring Sanders. Lanier's single tallied Kurowski with an extra run.

That was the ball game. Lanier had to have help from Ted Wilks, the losing pitcher in the third game, but Ted got by without a hit. In fact, the Browns made only three hits all told and none after the third inning. In the face of such hitting, Sewell's defense would have had to be almost perfect. But it was not. His club made two more errors for a total of 10 for the Series. Two of the three Cardinal runs yesterday were unearned.

Many Strikeouts

The most amazing part of the classic, of course, was the high total of strikeouts, the 49 by Cardinal pitchers and 43 by Brownie hurlers made 92 for the Series, surpassing the 87 picked up by the Athletics and Cardinals in the 1931 October struggle. Although the record book does not list such things, the Cards certainly established a mark by fanning eight Brownie pinch hitters in succession—four Sunday and four more in the final.

Critics today were debating the reason for the great number of strikeouts. Some contended that the bad background at Sportsman's Park was chiefly responsible. Others insisted it merely was a Series in which a lot of pitchers got hot at the same time. Still others said that the pitchers stood out because most of the good hitters are in the service. What happened was probably a combination of all three.

Looking back as this train rolls East, it was not a good Series. Play was sloppy on both sides, and that includes the Cards, even though they committed only one error. There actually were times when the boys looked as though they should have finished in the second divisions of their respective leagues.

Walker Cooper Second

Behind Verban on the Cardinal hit list were Walker Cooper at .318 and Musial at .304. Hopp was disappointing at bat, but his catch of Gene Moore's smash in the Saturday game stands out as the fielding gem of the Series. Ken O'Dea did .333 as a pinch hitter. McQuinn with his .437 average was top man on both sides, but he couldn't do it alone. The Brownies as a team did a mere .183. While four Cardinals hit over .300 and young Blix Donnelly starred in two relief mound appearances, the big hand for the six games belongs to Marty Marion. As one prominent National League official put it, most of the time the Cardinal shortstop looked like the only big league ball player on the field. Of course, this may be stretching the point a little. But Marion certainly played a brilliant game without interruption and hit a fair .247. Some heroes may choke up in a big series, but not the Octopus.

Notre Dame Voted Best In Country

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Notre Dame, runaway victor over Pitt and Tulane, was picked today as the top football team in the nation in the first Associated Press poll of the season.

The Irish, who won the mythical national crown last year but were not expected to be much this fall, polled a total of 800 points, including 34 first-place ballots, from 93 sportswriters who voted.

Cloudbusters Second

The North Carolina Pre-Flight Cloudbusters, who startled the pigskin world by upsetting Navy 10 days ago and beat Duke last Saturday, were ranked second with 608 points, including 24 first-place votes.

Mighty Randolph Field, of Texas, received 22 first-place votes, but was ranked in fourth place with 510 points to Army's third-place total of 575.

Great Lakes, Navy, Purdue, Ohio State, Pennsylvania, and Georgia Tech completed the first 10 teams.

Second Ten

Iowa Pre-Flight and Michigan, who ranked No. 2 and No. 3, respectively, in the final 1943 poll, topped the second 10 teams, a bracket that included Tulsa, Illinois, Tennessee, the Second Air Force Superbombers, Wake Forest, Bainbridge Naval, Indiana, and Wisconsin.

A total of 39 teams received votes. Ten points were awarded for first place, nine for second, eight for third, etc.

The leading teams and their points (first-place votes in parentheses):

First Ten

Notre Dame (34)	800
North Carolina Preflight (24)	608
Army (3)	575
Randolph Field (22)	510
Great Lakes (3)	430
Navy	369
Purdue (2)	346
Ohio State (2)	296
Pennsylvania	275
Georgia Tech	194

Second Ten: 11, Iowa Preflight (1) 152; 12, Michigan 53; 13, Tulsa 52; 14, Illinois 35; 15, Tennessee (1) 34; 16, Second Air Force 34; 17, Wake Forest 31; 18, Bainbridge Naval 26; 19, Indiana 24; 20, Wisconsin 24.

Other point winners: March Field (1) 20; California 20; Southern California 19; Washington 13; Iowa State 12; Texas 12; Duke 13; San Diego Naval 9; Georgia 6; Georgia Preflight 6; Third Air Force 6; Rice 6; Yale 4; Mississippi 4; Missouri 2; Alabama 2; Auburn 1; North Carolina 1; Southern Methodist 1.

15 Records Made In World Series

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Fifteen records were set and 11 tied in the 41st World Series at St. Louis. Mike Kreevich, Browns' outfielder, topped the list by setting two new marks and tying two others.

New Records

Most chances accepted by an outfielder, six-game series—22—Mike Kreevich, Browns.

Most putouts by an outfielder, six-game series—20—Mike Kreevich, Browns.

Most chances accepted by a catcher, six-game series—54—Walker Cooper, Cardinals.

Most putouts by a catcher, six-game series—54—Walker Cooper, Cardinals.

Most errors by a pitcher, six-game series—2—Nelson Potter, Browns.

Most strikeouts, one club, six-game series—49—Browns.

Most strikeouts, both clubs, one series—92—Cardinals 43, Browns 49.

Most strikeouts, both clubs, one game—22—Cardinals 10, Browns 12.

Pinch hitter participating in most games, total series—8—Kenneth O'Dea, Cardinals.

Most base hits by pinch hitter, total series—3—Kenneth O'Dea, Cardinals.

Fewest stolen bases, both clubs, one series—0—Cardinals-Browns.

Most men left on bases, both clubs, 6-game series—95—Cardinals 51, Browns 44.

National League Club winning most series—5—Cardinals.

Most players participating in a six-game series, both clubs—42—Browns 22, Cardinals 20.

Only hurler to lose two-hit game—Morton Cooper, Cardinals—Oct. 4.

Records Tied

Most assists by an outfielder one series—2—Mike Kreevich, Browns.

Most assists by an outfielder, one game—2—Mike Kreevich, Browns, Oct. 7.

Most putouts by a catcher one game—15—Walker Cooper, Cardinals, Oct. 5 (11 innings).

Most errors by a pitcher, game—2—Nelson Potter, Browns, Oct. 5.

Most errors by a pitcher, one inning—2—Nelson Potter, Browns, Oct. 5—third inning.

Highest percentage team fielding, six-game series—.996—Cardinals.

Fewest errors one club, six-game series—1—Cardinals.

Most errorless games, one club, six-game series—5—Cardinals.

Fewest stolen bases, one club six-game series—0—Cardinals and Browns.

Most men left on bases, one club, six-game series—51—Cardinals.

Most players participating in a six-game series, one club—22—Browns.

The series boosted to 7,967,758 the number of spectators who have witnessed the fall classic since it was inaugurated in 1903 and upped the total receipts to $28,307,263.51.

Five Players Join Ranger Farm Club

WINNIPEG, Oct. 10 (CP)—Lester Patrick, general manager of New York Rangers of the National Hockey League, has announced the signing of five players for the club's amateur farm team, New York Rovers of the Eastern United States League.

The players are Laurel Harney of Victoria and Edmonton, who will coach Rovers and also be goalkeeper; Harvey Ross of Calgary, who played with Trail, B. C., Junior Smoke Eaters last season, Harry Bell of Regina, and Len Wharton and Jack Mason, both of Winnipeg.

Little Series Squared

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10 (AP)—Their Little World Series squared again at two-all, the Louisville Colonels and the Baltimore Orioles will meet tonight in Municipal Stadium, where last night a record minor league crowd of 52,833 persons saw Louisville take a 5-4 decision.

Ray Patton was credited with the victory for the American Association champions, but his cause was aided considerably by some great relief hurling on the part of Dwight Simonds, who entered the fray after Patton weakened in the sixth.

Four New Rules to Be Used When Irish, Indians Meet

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Dartmouth and Notre Dame will use two-thirds of Asa Bushnell's new football rules in their game at Fenway Park this Saturday, Paul Swaffield, referee for the sell-out clash, has disclosed.

Speaking at the football writers' luncheon at the Kenmore yesterday, Swaffield said that Coaches Earl Brown of the Big Green and Ed McKeever of the Irish had agreed to four of the six rule changes. Thus each out-of-bounds kick-off will cost the kicking team five yards an artificial tee may be used on kick-offs; last year's special off-side rule will not be in use; and the penalty for a downfield lateral which turns out to be a forward pass will be only five yards instead of 15.

Rules Not in Effect

The two rules which will not be in effect concern the forward pass and the fumble. In Saturday's contest the forward passer must be at least five yards in back of the line of scrimmage, and fumbles will be dead at point of recovery.

The meeting saw Coach Harry Lamar of Harvard taking bows for an undefeated, untied season of four games. The Crimson has shut up shop for a five-week examination period, after which, Henry said, he hoped Harvard would play a few games. There is general agitation for the Crimson to play return games with Boston College and Tufts.

Davis Praised

Lamar gave special praise to his running guard, Eddie Davis, who, he said, could have played on any college team in New England this season. "In fact," he declared, "I wrote Dick Harlow that he could have used Davis on that great Harvard team which had Peabody and Pfister at the guards."

After examinations Harvard football practice will be held in the interests of physical training, with the freshmen reporting Nov. 1, and upperclassmen Nov. 6. Inasmuch as Harvard will lose six men through Navy transfers, any game scheduled would have to be played at the end of the month to give new players a chance to learn the Harlow system.

Herb Kopf of the Yanks, whose team meets the strong Washington Redskins at Fenway Sunday afternoon, said that he is still making changes in his backfield. "I'm trying to fit Gudmundson in there some place," he declared. "He passed well against the Giants, even though I realize New York did not have its first stringers in the game when he was pitching."

Change in Passing

Kopf also said that most of the Yanks' passing would be done from the spread with the passer in the deep position. "We're not good enough to start with the passer under the center," he said. "Other lines are too strong."

Rip Engle of Brown was an interesting speaker, despite the fact his Bruins were smothered by Army 59-7 Saturday. "It's good just to be alive," he began. "That Army team is really something. Why, I believe that West Point's third team could beat any college team in the East."

Rip did see several pleasing angles from Brown's point of view. "Our boys didn't let down once," he said pridefully. "Even at the half they thought they could win. And don't forget that we made nine first downs to their 11, and where North Carolina could gain only 12 yards rushing the week before, we picked 115."

Bates Weak

Lew Manly of Tufts was a victorious coach Saturday for the first time this season. "Frankly though," he said, "Bates was not too strong. They only practice three times a week and then for only three quarters of an hour. You can't build a good football team that way. We play Worcester Tech in our first home game this week end. They're about our speed."

Moody Sarno of Boston College, whose Eagles lost 13-0 to Harvard last week end, said that Harvard was an under-rated eleven this fall. "We could have used at least one game under our belts," he said. Harvard, having played three contests, had quite an edge in game experience on us."

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Chick Meehan, who was a good college football coach before he blossomed out as promoter of a new pro league, can't see why other college coaches are worried about the professional "threat" . . . As Chick sees it, the pros should make a special effort not to detract from the college coaches' importance . . . They're all in the same game, he argues, but in different sectors. The high school coach, for instance, is a local figure; the college coach takes on state-wide or even nation-wide importance; but the pro coach is mainly concerned with his own community . . . Of course, they all depend to some extent on the same fans, but Meehan says his Trans-America League is steering shy of cities where Sunday afternoon school or college ball is a big thing . . . That, of course, might be merely showing that Chick is a smart promoter.

★ ★ ★

The Brooklyn Amateur Hockey School, which opens Oct. 30, will be run after working hours and will wind up just in time for the best players to join Met League clubs at the start of the season . . . Bill Schmidt, who owns a bowling establishment in Rahway, N. J., has a list of 96 of his former pin boys in the armed forces . . . Neil Fleming, Penn State's graduate manager of athletics, has seen every Nittany Lion football game since 1932 and has missed only two since he was a freshman in 1910. Probably he wishes the record had been broken last Saturday . . . Bid for the season's worst football nickname: Tulane has tabbed Edwin Hofman, 153-pound, 5-foot 7-inch center, "Little Boy Green."

★ ★ ★

Major Sam Francisco, former All-American fullback at Nebraska and Olympic shot putter in 1936, is in charge of an Army Quartermaster Battalion in the South Pacific. His kid brother, Vike, is only fourth-string fullback on the Randolph Field, Texas, team . . . Capt. Thomas E. (Barney) Barnicle, who starred in hockey and baseball at Princeton, recently, was decorated with the DFC for "extraordinary achievement." He and his crew bailed out behind the British lines when their Fortress "Button Nose" was ripped by heavy flak at Caen. They were back in combat the next day.

★ ★ ★

Jimmy Crowley, Sampson Navy coach, after hearing some college tutors moan about their 17-year-old players: "I'm not concerned about 17-year-olds. The ones who bother me are the middle-aged men I've got."

Sixth Game

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 10 (AP)—Official box score of the sixth and final game of the 1944 World Series:

BROWNS	AB	R	H	O	A
Gutteridge, 2b	3	0	0	3	2
Baker, 2b	1	0	0	1	0
Kreevich, cf	4	0	1	3	0
Moore, rf	3	0	0	0	0
Stephens, ss	4	0	0	3	3
Laabs, lf	2	1	1	1	0
McQuinn, 1b	2	0	1	6	1
Christman, 3b	3	0	0	1	1
**Byrnes	1	0	0	0	0
Hayworth, c	2	0	0	5	0
***Chartak	1	0	0	0	0
Potter, p	2	0	0	1	1
Muncrief, p	0	0	0	0	1
*Zarilla	1	0	0	0	0
Kramer, p	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	29	1	3	24	11

*Batted for Muncrief in 7th.
**Batted for Christman in 9th.
***Batted for Hayworth in 9th.

CARDINALS	AB	R	H	O	A
Litwhiler, lf	5	0	0	2	0
Hopp, c	4	0	1	3	0
Musial, rf	4	0	0	2	0
W. Cooper, c	3	1	2	10	0
Sanders, 1b	3	1	1	7	1
Kurowski, 3b	3	1	1	0	1
Marion, ss	3	0	0	0	2
Verban, 2b	3	0	3	2	2
Lanier, p	2	0	2	1	1
Wilks, p	1	0	0	0	1
Totals	31	3	10	27	8

Browns	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Cardinals	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Errors—Stephens, Hayworth. Runs batted in—McQuinn, Kurowski, Verban, Lanier. Two base hit—Kreevich. Three base hit—Laabs. Sacrifices—McQuinn, Wilks, Marion. Earned runs—Browns 1; Cardinals 1. Left on bases—Browns 7; Cardinals 10. Bases on balls—Off Lanier 5 (Moore, Laabs 2, Hayworth, McQuinn); Off Potter 1 (W. Cooper); Off Muncrief 1 (Sanders); Off Kramer 2 (Kurowski, Verban). Strikeouts—By Lanier 5 (Kreevich 2, Moore, Stephens, Potter); By Wilks 4 (Zarilla, Baker, Byrnes, Chartak); By Potter 3 (Litwhiler 2, Hopp); By Kramer 2 (Sanders, Wilks).

Pitching summary: Hits—Off Potter 6 hits, 3 runs in 3⅔ innings; Muncrief 2 hits, 0 runs in 2⅓ innings; Kramer 2 hits, 0 runs in 2 innings; Off Lanier 3 hits, 1 run in 5⅓ innings; Off Wilks 0 hits, 0 runs in 3⅔ innings. Wild pitch—Lanier. Winning pitcher—Lanier; Losing pitcher—Potter. Umpires—McGowan (AL) P. Dunn (NL) 1b, Pipgras (AL) 2b, Sears (NL) 3b. Time—2:06. Attendance 31,630 paid.

George Earnshaw Wins Decoration

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—Big George Earnshaw, whose high hard one fanned many an American League hitter, struck out three Japanese planes in an attack on Truk and thereby won a Special Citation from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, the Navy has revealed.

The six-foot-four Swarthmore, Pa., pitcher earned the commendation ribbon as gunnery officer on an aircraft carrier.

Earnshaw teamed with Bob Grove and Rube Walberg to pitch the Philadelphia Athletics to three consecutive pennants from 1929 to 1931 inclusive. Traded to the Chicago White Sox, Earnshaw later quit baseball and took up a Naval Reserve commission as a lieutenant commander.

In the Dugout
with Rumill

Baseball Comment in St. Louis

EN ROUTE TO BOSTON, Oct. 10—Heard in the press rooms and hotel lobbies during the World Series:

★ ★ ★

Jimmy Gallagher, general manager of the Chicago Cubs: "That Phil Cavarretta is the most valuable player on our ball club. He can play the outfield or first base and play either one well.

To which Frankie Frisch, manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates replied: "Well now Gallagher, the Pittsburgh club has no desire to take the most valuable ball player away from the Cubs. So I'll tell you what we'll do. We'll take Bill Nicholson."

★ ★ ★

Ed Rouse, once considered the Ty Cobb of the National League and one of the greatest all-around outfielders and hitters in the history of baseball: "To me the most disappointing part of this World Series is the way every batter walks up to that plate and swings for the home run. That's why there have been so many strikeouts. Everybody is trying to clout the ball out of the park—even guys who didn't hit any more than four or five all during the regular season.

"When I was playing ball we concentrated on getting those runs around the bases. Why, I never swung for a home run unless there were two out, or it was late in the game and one run was needed to tie or win. We were always trying to hit into those holes and get runs over. This isn't the game it used to be."

★ ★ ★

Herb Pennock, general manager of the Philadelphia Phillies: "It's quite a jump from the field to the front office. I never realized there would have to be such an adjustment. You have to learn the game of baseball all over again, from a different angle.

"We have a long way to go at Phillie. We really are starting from the very bottom. But the owners have a progressive attitude and we're on our way. This certainly is no time to try to progress rapidly. It takes time, a lot of time."

★ ★ ★

Bob Coleman, pilot of the Braves: "Somebody the other night brought up an interesting angle on hitting. It involves the count. Have you ever noticed that a lot of hitters are gone after two strikes? How many men have been real good two-strike hitters? Not many. You can almost count them on the fingers of both hands.

"Joe Cronin was one, Paul Waner was another. In fact, a majority of the standout hitters were all right. But not all of them. There is one hitter in the National League who year after year breaks up more ball games than anybody else. He is high in everything connected with hitting. Yet, if you are a pitcher and can somehow get two strikes on him, he's as good as out. He'll swing at anything for the third strike.

"But, of course, he's smart enough to know that, and he makes sure most of the time that he hits an early pitch. He doesn't let you get those two strikes past him very often."

★ ★ ★

Billy Southworth, skipper of the world champion Cardinals: "I haven't enjoyed any thrill in the Series more than Mort Cooper's win in the fifth game. Back in 1943 in the All-Star game I was criticized for starting Cooper, since the critics claimed I was showing favoritism. I didn't like it a bit, and have always contended that I was not so far wrong in selecting Mort as the starting pitcher.

"The critics further said that Mort simply couldn't stand up against American League hitting, since previous Series and All-Star games proved it according to their contention.

"I firmly believe that Mort wanted that fifth game of this Series more than any other, if for no other reason than to answer the critics. Cooper should have won Wednesday's opener, but a home run beat him. Sunday I believe I was vindicated."

Flyers Buy Franks

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Oct. 10 (AP)—Coach Happy Emms of the St. Louis Flyers in the American Hockey League has announced the purchase of Goalie Jimmy Franks from the Detroit Red Wings of the National Hockey League. Franks is expected to report shortly.

European Classified

(Continued)

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N	C	■	B	■	E	R
D	■	S	E	A	■	D
O	T	H	E	L	L	O
R	U	E	■	T	A	U
■	R	■	■	M	■	■
P	I	E	■	A	B	T
E	N	G	L	I	S	H
L	■	G	U	M	■	O
O	F	■	D	■	A	M
P	A	W	■	U	T	A
S	T	E	P	P	E	S

10

ENGLAND

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SEE NEXT PAGE

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WHICH FIT THE FEET
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MANCHESTER 2 Phone BLA. 6775

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Classical and Popular
Complete Stocks of All Makers

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226/230 Sauchiehall Street, GLASGOW
Also at 111/113 High Street, AYR.
5, Gilmour Street, PAISLEY

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

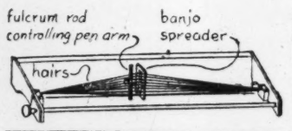
Did You Ever Wonder

How Plastic Can Replace Hair in a Radiosonde?

A radiosonde is an instrument carried aloft by means of a balloon or an airplane which sends, by means of a miniature radio transmitting set, data on the atmospheric pressure, temperature, humidity, and so on. As well as providing data used in weather forecasting, the radiosonde also furnishes such information as the wind velocity of the upper layers of air, and icing conditions aloft, factors of vital importance to airmen.

The instrument used to obtain a continuous and automatic record of relative humidity is called a hygrograph. According to information contained in the U. S. Army Air Forces manual, "The Weather Observer," the actuating element of the usual type of hygrograph is a specially treated strand made of about 50 human hairs.

The long, tubular strands with their great amount of surface exposed to the atmosphere seem, according to the manual, expressly constructed by nature to be suitable sensitive elements for the measurement of humidity values.



STRAND OF HAIRS IN HYGROGRAPH (FROM AIR FORCE MANUAL)

As the moisture content of the air changes, the length of each hair changes. In the hygrograph, change in the length of the hairs is communicated through a system of linkages to a pen or tracing point. An increase in humidity lengthens the hairs and the tracing point moves upward—a decrease shortens the hair and moves the point downward. Thus a continuous record of humidity changes and values is recorded by the pen on a moving chart mounted on a revolving drum driven by clockwork.

Recently, however, a substitute for human hair in the measurement of humidity has been found. This substitute is a coated plastic, termed an electric hygrometer strip.

Developed by Bendix in conjunction with the Bureau of Standards in experiments sponsored by the Navy, these plastic strips are now being used to measure moisture changes at various levels above the surface of the earth with great accuracy.

The plastic strips are five inches long and their edges are treated to provide electrical conducting surfaces and are installed as part of the radiosonde which, soaring high above the earth suspended from a free balloon, keeps in constant radio contact with an automatic recorder on the ground.

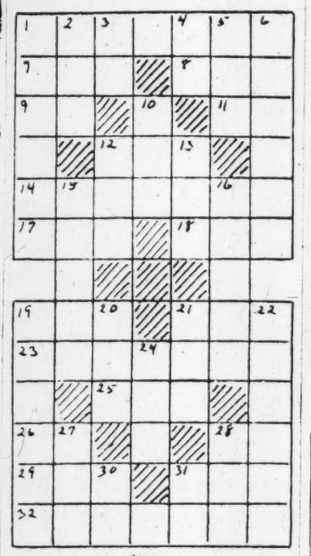
W. P. Keasbey

Weeds and Fruit

California citrus fruit growers claim increased crop yields when cultivation is not practiced and the weeds kept in control with oil sprays.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What is a Magyar dance and favorite national dance of Hungary?
7—Rowing implement.
8—Ancient Troy was situated at foot of what mountain?
9—What is the "Turpentine State" (abbr.)?
11—Suffix.
12—In "Walrus and the Carpenter," what "is boiling hot"?
14—Who is Shakespeare's famous Moor?
17—What plant was once associated with magic and witchcraft?
18—Greek letter.
19—What word did Jack Jelf fail to spell?
21—More than two thousand songs were written by what German composer?
23—Who wrote "Ben Bolt"?
25—Chicle is what?
26—Concerning.
28—Exist.
29—Foot of a lion is what?
31—What is first name of Miss Hagen, currently seen as Desdemona?
32—What are the level, treeless plains of U. S. S. R.?

Down
1—What is the largest bird of prey?
2—What is the Caucasian ibex called?
3—Arabic (abbr.).
4—What prefix signifies "twofold"?
5—Who wrote "Fables in Slang"?
6—Puccini's "Tosca" is based on drama by whom?
10—What creature might live in a skep?
12—Pronoun.
13—High in pitch.
15—What Italian city got its name from the Taurini?
16—What creatures are said to "gambol"?
19—The Peloponnesus was named for whom?
20—To urge on.
21—Purpose.
22—A name sometimes used with "doubting."
24—Who was a legendary king of Britain?
27—Corpulent
28—Who was Greek goddess of mischief?
30—You and I.
31—Aloft.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Walt Munson

"Humph! And the big fibber told me HE DISLIKED SERGEANTS!"

In Lighter Vein

Free Interpretation

Little Mabel, aged six, had a part in the school exercises. She was much pleased and learned her part quickly and said it over loudly and rapidly. It ended with the words "and plead the cause of the poor and needy," which she shouted so loudly that she could hardly be understood.

Just before leaving for the exercises her mother decided to hear her say the part again and asked her to repeat it more slowly. Then she discovered to her horror that Mabel was saying "and feed the cows. They are poor and need it."
—Exchange.

No Football Broadcast?

"After the war," said Jensen, "you can buy a whole opera on a spool of wire and play it on your radio-phonograph."

"My goodness," sighed Bensen, "I hope my wife doesn't find that out."

Ramblings

If anyone says: "This is a small world," let him chase his hat on a windy day.

Women like a strong, silent man because they think he's listening.
—Wall Street Journal.

Daily Anecdote

A Diplomatic Patron

When John Philip Sousa was a struggling young musician in Washington, he was frequently invited to the Tuesday evening suppers given by the then Undersecretary of State, William Hunter. There he usually joined with three amateur musicians in forming a string quartet to play for the other guests.

Sousa's visits to the Hunter residence were purely social, and his host realized that he would resent being placed on the level of a paid entertainer. Yet he felt that, since Sousa earned his living as a musician, the young man should be paid whenever he played at the Hunter home. So he drew on his experience in diplomacy.

When Sousa was preparing to depart, Hunter would exclaim, "Young man, you did fine tonight."

"Thank you," the young musician would modestly reply.

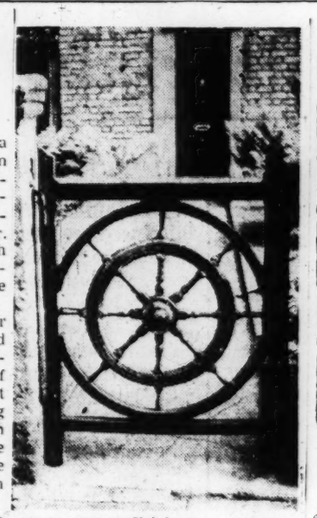
Hunter would then say, "What a splendid vest you have on tonight," touching the garment as though to feel its texture.

When Sousa was outside, he would feel in his pocket, and there he would find—a five-dollar bill!

Brevities

As the Milwaukee Journal puts it: Going without gasoline is tough, but learning Japanese would be a lot tougher.

We were never quite sure what those signs meant that read "Tourists Taken."


Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A.R.P.S., Bristol, England

Idea for a Gate

The home of a retired sea captain fittingly adorned with a ship's wheel. The wheel is from the "S. S. Cato," which for 25 years was a familiar sight in Bristol Harbor.

A Verse for Today . . .

Arise; for this matter belongeth unto thee . . . be of good courage, and do it.—EZRA 10:4

Modern Robin Hood

Minneapolis

A "give-away department" for finding new homes for dogs and cats has been a pet project for several years of Cedric Adams, columnist in a Minneapolis newspaper. Soon were added such items as "gravel, for the hauling; black dirt; wood for the cutting," etc., with phone numbers after each. Then this public benefactor went full out for tapping the great heart of Minnesota with more unusual requests: when he told of a music-hungry G. I. Joe in Alaska, nineteen pianos were offered, which the Army promptly collected and shipped by air to Alaskan camps. Requests for costume jewelry and trinkets for trading purposes in the South Seas became a state-wide project with hundreds of collecting depots, and sent literally tons of "junk" to Pacific soldiers. When he suggested a little birthday cheer for a youngster bedridden for some years in a local hospital, more than 2,000 answers—letters, postcards, books, candy and war-stamps poured onto the amazed child's bed. He can't begin to publicize all the requests made of him, safety-pins for one stranded mother, clothes-pins for another, furniture for a burned-out family, etc. Whatever he asks for, big-hearted Minnesotans flood him with their responses, calling him their "Rotund Robin Hood."

Irish Newsprint

Newsprint shortage in Ireland has reduced publication some 73 per cent, it is reported; Eire produces no newsprint of its own and shipping restrictions have cut importations.

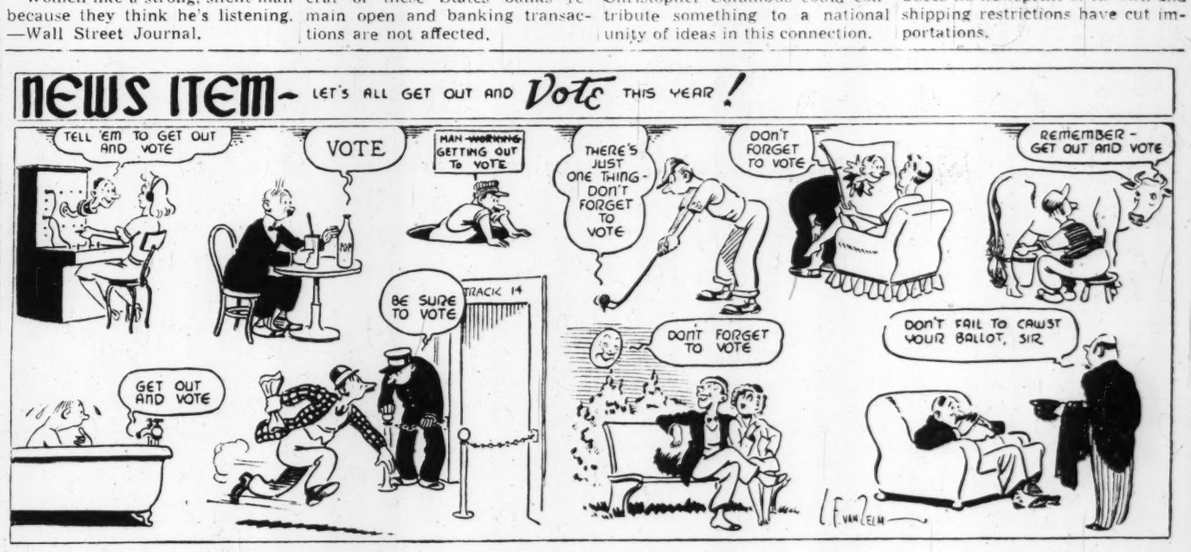
Holiday of Many Names

There should be greater unity of purpose in the observance of Oct. 12 as a public or legal holiday. As it is, it might well be called Confusion Day rather than Columbus Day. It is not everywhere observed in the United States in the name of the Genoese sailor who set out for India and unexpectedly landed in America.

Puerto Rico joins 37 of the States in observance of the date as Columbus Day, although in several of these States banks remain open and banking transactions are not affected.

Alabama observes the date as Fraternal Day and in North Dakota it is called Discovery Day. In Wisconsin it is observed as Landing Day, despite the historical inaccuracy. Columbus sighted his first Caribbean island on Oct. 12, but it was not until the next day that he actually landed and claimed possession in the names of his royal sponsors, Ferdinand and Isabella.

Persons interested in perpetuating the trail-blazing activities of Christopher Columbus could contribute something to a national unity of ideas in this connection.


NEWS ITEM— LET'S ALL GET OUT AND Vote THIS YEAR!
TELL 'EM TO GET OUT AND VOTE
VOTE
MAN-WORKING GETTING OUT TO VOTE
THERE'S JUST ONE THING—DON'T FORGET TO VOTE
DON'T FORGET TO VOTE
REMEMBER—GET OUT AND VOTE
BE SURE TO VOTE
TRACK 14
GET OUT AND VOTE
DON'T FORGET TO VOTE
DON'T FAIL TO CAWST YOUR BALLOT, SIR
F. VAN ZELM

The Taffles—*Frankly Speaking* By PALMER

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Better World—for Whom?* By RODGERS

Word of our C.P.W.I. of C. and H.R. is getting around—
I hardly ever walk down the street nowadays without being collared by a strange dog or two—
And almost every one of them has his own idea of how to make this a better world after the war—
But although they don't admit it, what most of them have in mind is some special privilege they'd like to have!
Shucks! We'll never get anywhere that way!

The Adventures of Waddles—*High Lights and Head Lines* By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Constitution for Peace

The charter of world organization drawn up at Dumbarton Oaks deserves to be examined with the same care that the people of the thirteen American Colonies devoted to the Constitution drafted in 1787 at Philadelphia.

No form of words can win the peace. Only the informed determination of the people can do that. No machinery for keeping the peace will operate automatically. But a machine well-designed and easy to use will encourage use. Such was the United States Constitution: such we hope will be the charter of the United Nations in its final form.

In 1787 the crucial question was whether the people would really give allegiance to a Federal Government. Because they had experienced the anarchy following the Revolution and because the Constitution wisely resolved conflicts between Federal and State authority and between the large and small States, the people were willing to try it.

In 1944 the crucial question is whether the people will really support a world organization. The United Nations outlined in the Dumbarton draft is not a superstate, demanding allegiance comparable to that Americans give to their Federal Government. But it will require some measure of active support. Have they had enough experience with world anarchy and does this charter resolve the conflicts between national sovereignty and world security, and between big Powers and little Powers, well enough to gain that indispensable backing from the people?

The question will only be answered by events. But this much can be said: The Dumbarton machinery looks more workable than the Geneva model. It places its emphasis on keeping order. It will be well to promote every possible means for removing the causes of disorder, by obtaining greater justice and friendship among nations. But our local and national governments would never succeed if they set up no police system until every boundary dispute had been adjusted, every criminal's concept of justice satisfied.

The Dumbarton charter avoids the mistake of the Geneva Covenant, which interlaced the peace settlement and the machinery for maintaining peace. This may save the Charter from the kind of thing which blocked American participation in the League—the tactics of Senators who mobilized against it all the separate dissatisfactions with specific border settlements or minority guarantees in Europe.

The tentative plans now outlined are more realistic in their handling of the relations of big and little Powers. The proposal for the big Powers on the Council to have authority commensurate with their responsibility for policing is wise. It should make prompt action to restrain aggression more feasible than under the old Council, which gave an equal voice to small nations and required a unanimous vote.

Whether the problem of national sovereignty has been solved is more doubtful. Here the greatest hitch comes in finding a way by which the United States can join in prompt action to restrain an aggressor. If the Council has to wait until Congress debates whether the American contingent shall be used in combined policing measures, the prospect is poor.

The United Nations charter makes a notable advance over the Covenant in providing for a military staff committee to advise the Council on measures to curb aggression, and in giving the Council power to determine the strength and readiness of national contingents and the plans for combining their action. But there is as yet no specific proposal for obtaining prompt co-operation by the United States.

Here is possibly the biggest single question about the peace machinery. The American people will have no opportunity to vote on this vital matter in the election—unless one or the other candidate comes out with some plan for making American participation surely effective. Citizens should beware of generalized statements endorsing American participation. They should demand more specific measures for effective participation and keep on demanding it until the leaders find ways to fashion this essential link in the peace machinery.

Little Steel Economics

Perhaps the political side of the Little Steel controversy has received so much attention because there are so many jokers in the economic side of the story.

To begin with, the Little Steel formula was originally based on the premise that wages should keep pace with the cost of living, and arguments for a further increase are essentially based on the same premise.

This premise, however, is another way of saying that labor at least should be excused from any financial sacrifices during the war, that it should get more money even though there aren't more goods and services to be bought.

But this argument obviously works the other way the moment V-E Day releases more civilian goods and services, and so those who oppose further increases during the war on the above grounds should logically favor them after V-E Day.

For another joker, labor has been confining its arguments solely to the basic hourly-wage rate, brushing off as non-pertinent the very large increase in weekly take-home. But apparently after V-E Day, labor intends to put the stress on weekly take-home.

Employers, however, in their arguments, appear about to make the opposite switch, from take-home to basic rates.

Lastly it appears likely that wage increases of the size asked will have to come very largely out of the Treasury, because they will cut the taxable net income of corporations. Thus they would mean a boost in the rate of increase of the national debt. Must not this eventually be repaid? Is this "inflationary"? Or will it merely prolong the days of price control and rationing?

Dated Words

There are fashions in words parading the soon-yellowed newspaper columns and jostling each other on airways crowded by the still more ephemeral news broadcasts. They are born when some writer or commentator, weary of overworked phrases, coins a new word, unearths — and perhaps misuses — one long buried in the dictionary, or seizes upon some military or technical term which gives a sense that he has "the inside track" in that particular field.

Immediately his less adventurous but equally word-hungry brethren pounce on the innovation like dogs on a bone. To use currently fashionable, Washington-flavored terminology, we are now in a period in which editors have been "alerted" to information "stemming" from "forthright" statements, and "processed" by their "activated" staffs after being "cleared" by appropriate authorities and "implemented" by local application.

Slogging in the West

The war on the Western Front has become for the moment a series of slogging operations, adding up to general progress for the Allied forces, but offering no signs of collapse of German defensive operations. The Germans still fight back at several points. They are able to launch counterattacks and to complicate our supply problems with "hedgehogs."

Aachen is now a hedgehog, a city being held by a garrison virtually surrounded. The holding of such cities by the Germans is a delaying tactic.

How valuable may be the time gained for the Germans by hedgehog tactics depends on what resources the Nazis can organize for further defense at the West Wall and behind it. Reports on these resources are conflicting. Some observers find evidence of materiel reserves which could importantly offset the effect of the terrific bombings of Germany over the week end. Others report that the quality of German troops is rapidly declining, and that in many cases they are so inadequately trained as to be useful only for holding fortified positions. If so, they will be worthless when a break-through occurs and the power to maneuver becomes decisive.

The Germans do seem to be spreading equipment for armored divisions pretty thin, and though the Luftwaffe has been making some trouble for our ground troops, it nowhere rises in formidable force against the bombers attacking Germany.

Against these factors must, however, be set the determination with which most of the Germans are fighting as our forces close in on the Reich. This is not uniform; resistance is reported spotty. But the picture we get of the Western Front at this moment is one in which there is plenty of hard work being done by our men, and plenty more to do.

Aunt Hattie says she thinks the war must be on its way out and normalcy on its way in. A sea serpent has appeared in Machriharnish, Scotland.

"Sounds as Though They Meant Business!"

Mr. Stimson Reports

The Bookshelf

During the last war, the then Artillery Colonel Henry L. Stimson took an active part in the training of the American army and in the fighting in France. Fourteen years later, as Secretary of State in President Hoover's Cabinet, he made a great effort to bring about universal disarmament and prevent the outbreak of another World War, the first shadows of which already began to creep over the horizon.

His efforts failed. Forces in the Far East and in Europe pressed inexorably toward war.

In July, 1940, Mr. Stimson was appointed Secretary of War by President Roosevelt. At that time the United States regular army consisted of 265,000 men, including an air force of 50,000 men with only 2,176 pilots. There was not enough powder in the whole United States to last the men for more than a few weeks of warfare. Neither were there any powder plants or munition factories, except the six little Government arsenals whose capacity equalled about two per cent of today's output.

In one of the first pages of his book PRELUDE TO INVASION (Washington, D. C.: American Council on Public Affairs. $3.25), Secretary Stimson gives a vivid account of conditions as they were in July, 1940, and with justifiable pride compares them with the War Department's record by the end of 1942. Within thirty months, the Air Force alone had expanded to well over 1,000,000 men, while the army as a whole numbered more than 5,000,000 soldiers. In the same period, American industry was turning out planes, tanks, guns, and shells in a never-ending stream.

Not only had the induction and production quotas been met but the armed forces of the United States had begun "to dish it out" on land, sea and from the air. Coral Sea, Midway, New Guinea, and the invasion of North Africa—those were stepping stones of the Allied come-back. In week-by-week accounts the author describes the campaigns in all theaters of war, as they developed during the last eighteen months, climaxing in the fall of Rome and the landing on the Normandy beaches.

His "reports to the nation" are a sober and straightforward chronicle of the war. They do not disclose any hitherto unknown facts and there are several instances when the reader might be disappointed by the author's reluctance to deal more fully with the reasons for some of our temporary setbacks. More information and more of a critical analysis of the battles of Salerno, Cassino, and Anzio would have been desirable. It might also seem that in his accounts of the North African campaign and the collapse of Italian fascism, the author avoided too anxiously tying up the military side of the war with its political aspects.

As a writer Mr. Stimson is at his best whenever he can dwell upon his main theme, the United States Army, its growth, its achievement and its purpose. About the latter he remarked on occasion of the partial liberation of Italy: "The purpose of our Army is to recreate and restore . . . freedom." And in looking ahead he expresses the hope that "the American soldiers will come back eagerly, feeling that the hardship and the sacrifices have been worth while."

E. S. P.

Mirror of World Opinion

Woodrow Wilson's Warning

Wilson's crusade was in vain. America did not enter the League, and the World War, as he feared, did have to be fought over again. . . .

Now we are about to face again the same decisions on making peace and setting up a world organization. We have a fresh opportunity to realize the ideals of Woodrow Wilson, and the high hopes with which the world greeted the end of the other war. Again Wilson's warning of a quarter-century ago is valid.

May our statesmen and our legislators of today be endowed with greater wisdom and broader vision than those of 1919.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Gateway to Britain

The Wide Horizon

By Norton Webb

The recent hailing by Britons of the liberation of Calais is very understandable since the French Channel port in friendly hands is to them a traditional symbol of their freedom from continental aggression and all this implies for Britain's future in the march of civilization.

"Traditional" is an apt word to describe Britain's deep interest in Calais, for it has looked for centuries upon this port-city as the key gateway to the expansion of British trade in Europe. The development of air transport may, of course, today lessen this value of Calais in British commercial strategy. For its main worth in the past to Britain has been the port's location at the narrowest point of the English Channel, just 21 miles southeast of Dover. And as railroads have heretofore been the principal means of transport, goods shipped to the Continent via the Dover-Calais international ferry gained the utmost in saving time and space in transit. This is why the French named Calais *port de vitesse.*

* * *

It was just southwest of Calais that Caesar in B. C. 55 crossed first into Britain. But until the tenth century the place was only a fishing village. The English in 1347 revealed the great value they placed on the budding French port. In that year they crossed the Channel, laid siege to and captured it, after eleven months of struggle. The building up of Calais as a strategic outpost for English trade in Europe followed almost immediately after its seizure by King Edward III. English "colonists" settled in the town and built warehouses to store goods shipped from England. The high light of the English occupancy of Calais was the erection of the Hotel Guise by Edward III to serve as a guildhall for English woolstaplers.

The English held the town for 211 years, when the skillful Frenchman, Francois de Lorraine, retook it. The importance set upon English development of Calais was indicated when Queen Mary Tudor showed such great affection on its loss that she is reported as having exclaimed, "If you opened my heart you would see the name Calais engraven upon it!"

Calais in normal times bristles with the quiet air of a busy commercial city and seaport. Its broad, well-paved streets, lined mostly with houses of brick, present an air of order and great stability. There are really two towns—Calais and Saint-Pierre, the former being called the old, and the latter, site of Calaisian industries, is the new. The water basins separating them furnish a Venetian touch.

As in many similar French towns, the recent Nazi ability to hold out was due to Calais's solid defense systems, among which are a mediaeval citadel and seven forts.

* * *

Calaisiens, who in normal periods number about 75,000, are a thrifty, hard-working people. Their most renowned industry is manufactured lace. Anyone will find it hard to distinguish imitation Chantilly, Malines, or Valenciennes made by clever Calaisians from the genuine article. These worthy people also turn out cotton, silk, and tulle fabrics and do some shipbuilding.

And as Calais is so close to England, it is natural the fruits of this ancient town's people's commercial activities go to the United Kingdom. Among the products they send are wines, hay, straw, wool, potatoes, fruits, glassware, and, of course, lace. Calais in peaceful times ships around five dozen million eggs to match England's savory bacon on British breakfast tables.

That the British intend to resume their peaceful penetration of the Continent through trade and mutual friendship with France is shown by Foreign Secretary Eden's recent declaration to this effect. Mr. Eden even emphasized the fate of Europe depends on how well France and Britain work together. This means that Calais, when reconstructed and rehabilitated, will again resume its key role in building British good will, not only with the French but all Europe's countries where British trade plays its traditional ambassadorial role.

The Facts About Mr. Berle's Remark

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

I was present when Adolf A. Berle, Undersecretary of State, offered his celebrated memorandum on capital credit banks to the old Temporary National Economic Committee, and I have a faintly guilty feeling about it all. If I had not been present, I rather suspect Governor Dewey would never have attacked Mr. Berle in his Saturday speech, charging that Communists were pinning their hopes on his economic philosophy. This is what happened:

It was an afternoon session with Mr. Berle presenting testimony before Senators O'Mahoney and Borah. Mr. Berle argued that big corporations had easy access to capital for expansion, but that the little man didn't. He also recalled the difficulty of New York City, while he was City Chamberlain, of raising money for needed low-income housing projects. Private real-estate companies couldn't undertake the construction, he said, because they had to borrow money at 4½ per cent, and the city couldn't do it because its money cost about as much—3 or 4 per cent. There was the need for capital investment but not the financial machinery for filling the need, he argued. He broadened the discussion by recalling all the public works the Roosevelt Administration was then engaged in, financed by interest-bearing bonds. Mr. Berle warned that unless something were done about modernizing the financial structure, the Government was apt to expand its own function. Mr. Berle didn't advocate Government expansion: he just argued that it was inevitable if we didn't put our financial house in order.

* * *

Mr. Berle didn't seem to be very radical when he offered his testimony. After all, he was then a faculty member of Columbia Law School and a member of the listing committee of the New York Stock Exchange, besides his State Department post. Neither O'Mahoney nor Borah looked radical. Berle introduced his statement by saying he was speaking only for himself, not for the Administration. He offered several recommendations, one for the immediate easing of credit for small business. He also put in his memorandum covering in greater detail the same rather abstruse views he had presented verbally, and sat down. That was all there was to it.

But here I stepped in. Going over to the Senate press gallery, I casually mentioned the testimony to a correspondent of a Chicago newspaper. Ten days later, I got a clipping in the mail from a Milwaukee paper, quoting the Chicago paper in question, and denouncing Mr. Berle as a "radical." What appeared to have happened was that Mr. Berle's warning of increased Government control had been misinterpreted in a sensational story as something that Mr. Berle advocated.

From there on, Mr. Berle's denials and explanations never did catch up. The Milwaukee paper published another editorial saying it was glad to be corrected, and Senator Wiley, who had attacked Berle, accepted the same explanation.

* * *

I have just re-read both the Berle oral testimony and his long, highly technical memorandum of 4½ years ago. I don't know who Governor Dewey's research workers are, but I can't help wondering if they took equal trouble to look the matter up. Mr. Berle began by putting in a couple of important "ifs." He warned that a continuance of direct Government financing would ultimately bring Government control. Then came the sentence, quoted by Governor Dewey with textual accuracy—"over a period of years, the Government will gradually own most of the productive plants of the United States." But Mr. Berle advanced this forecast hypothetically; as a warning rather than anything else. In the same memorandum a little later he advocated "private initiative" insofar as it could be used.

This is only a footnote to a political campaign. Mr. Berle has been under bitter and almost constant Communist attack. He is a favorite target of the "Daily Worker." Candidates have to take a good deal of material supplied to them by research workers. But the latter can't be too careful in what they select and in the long run they injure rather than aid their employers by tearing quotations out of context.

Ars Gratia Artis—MGM

A Memory of Movie Making

By Frank Daugherty

There is little nostalgia, I think naturally, among motion picture folk, for old pictures and old studios. Old pictures are ludicrous to the average viewer, old studios have little that is haunting or beautiful to recommend them. Motion picture "history" is lost almost before it is born. Sets are perishable papier maché, and film only a little more durable.

People with 50 new pictures to make, dozens of new stars and personalities to develop, new stories to write, have little time to be casting looks backward.

Yet, though you rarely hear of them, there were "good old days" in motion picture studios, and some of them not so long ago, either. Mr. Mayer's Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer held some of them for me, although, in stumbling on to them, I must credit less design than happenstance.

I had walked the studio stages for a couple of years, for example, before I learned that the spurs of William S. Hart had jingle-jangled the same byways; that the fabled Tom Ince had once owned the studio; that D. W. Griffith and Mack Sennett had lent their genius to it.

* * *

These matters had dropped from the studio's history in a short two years after reorganization. Bigger names, bigger pictures, were to come, were already on their way.

It is not, today, the 171 acres, the 30 sound stages, the 1,200 telephone exchange stations, the 5,000 employees representing 170 arts and crafts, the complete fire department, zoo, police department, commissary feeding 2,700 employees daily, which impress me when I think of the big studio. I am astonished, really, that eight or ten youngish persons whom I watched at work for some years could have laid such a remarkable foundation.

When, as a complete supernumerary, I arrived on the lot, these youngish persons were beginning to make motion picture history. A picture called "The Big Parade," by Laurence Stallings, with a screen play by Harry Behn, had just been released. The director and producer of the picture were a young Texan of Hungarian extraction named King Vidor, and a Brooklyn stripling, a former private secretary to Carl Laemmle, named Irving Thalberg. The star was an electric young actor, John Gilbert, beside whom, even after years, the later gallants of the screen, to me, must seem only pale imitations.

Thalberg's reputation has grown since he passed on a few years ago. He possessed administrative ability of a high order and a genuine talent for picking people who could do things well. He was even somewhat daring. His two assistants were Paul Bern and the youngest Selznick brother, David. Under his administration a steady stream of new talent flowed through the studio, coming from everywhere. But the period was shortly after the last war, and talent was migrating from Europe in boatloads.

* * *

It is easy to say that the reasons why the studio has continued to prosper are transparent—that it has always the biggest stars, the highest paid writers and directors, the lushest advertising—that whatever money can buy, MGM has always bought it. It is more difficult to reason why, if money has always been the sole consideration, such "accidents" as Luise Rainer, "David Copperfield," Hedy Lamarr, "Mutiny on the Bounty," Spencer Tracy, Greer Garson and Laurence Olivier, "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," and "The Philadelphia Story" —to name but a few—have followed.

In my time (which is not so long ago that I may be considered an "oldtimer") Greta Garbo, Mauritz Stiller, Benjamin Christiansen, Lars Hanson, Eric von Stroheim, Mae Murray, Ernst Lubitsch, Clarence Brown, Joan Crawford, Jack Conway, and others, made it an exciting place to be working in. Some of those names are on the long list of talent employed by the studio today. Others as famous have been added, will be added.

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